

A VISION OF THE FUTURE

RICHARD MARVIN CHAPMAN

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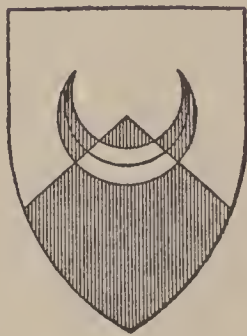


RICHARD MARVIN CHAPMAN

A Vision of The Future

By

RICHARD MARVIN CHAPMAN ✓



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PREFACE

The two chief causes of human misery are poverty and the perversion of the sexual relation. While both have been in turn attributed to drunkenness, it is an open question which is the cause and which is the effect. The preponderance of evidence is, that while they aggravate each other, they are nevertheless quite independent and each presents a problem peculiar to itself.

If by happy chance some person discovers how to abolish poverty without violating the rights of property, and how to exterminate the social evil by simply making it impossible, as well as removing all temptation without endangering the orderly perpetuation of the race, it would seem to be the duty of such person to speak and tell his or her vision.

This work was prompted by a concrete idea or vision of the kind described. At the outset it presented no apparent inconsistencies and seemed to increase in plausibility and structural coherency with each unfolding of the argument.

The idea had such a high value as a matter of entertaining speculation and the lines of thought were so vivid in my mind that there seemed to be

no logical alternative but to write it down. This was done with such ease, speed and relish that I now regard it as fully compensating me for what labor it entailed, irrespective of any practical results that may follow in consequence.

The difficulty in selecting a title was that of choosing between one and another of a bewildering number, all of which appeared equally suitable. As each one of the ten chapters was written, it, in turn, seemed to contain the essential idea and so it did with respect to the ideas that followed in the succeeding chapters. Each chapter therefore composes an indispensable background for those that follow, while the first chapter, "The Nativity," is the background for them all. Accordingly the first chapter must be mastered to better enjoy what follows.

Taking then the titles first considered in the order of the chapters that suggested them, we have:

1. THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
2. THE SCIENCE OF MOTHERHOOD.
3. THE ACQUISITION OF THE FACULTIES.
4. THE GUARANTEE OF A CAREER.
5. FINDING ONE'S LEVEL.
6. THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY.
7. THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.
8. THE PROPAGATION OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.
9. THE FAMILY TREE.
10. THE MAKING OF THE MILLENNIUM.

It was soon apparent that, although all of the above titles were pertinent to the story, they each

related to but one angle of the idea. I therefore discarded them all for the more comprehensive and all-including title which I have selected, namely:

A VISION OF THE FUTURE

The dominating idea is the paramount importance of the individual person, the justice of protecting each and every one of them from the moment of conception to the final dissolution and the wisdom of keeping them throughout the whole period, under expert observation and authoritative restraint. The cultivation of their bodily and mental faculties to the full is a natural corollary to the foregoing idea.

There is as much need for inspecting and regulating a person as there is for inspecting and regulating an institution.

The coming of the flying machine has broken all our standards concerning the limitations of possibility. There is a revival of unrest and a rebellion against precedent. We can now go as far as we like in the boldness of our faith and in the originality of our proposals.

On all sides we hear references to better babies, child hygiene, "eugenic marriages," and the scientific institutional regulation of this, that and the other thing in connection with the family relations and details of social order.

The schools are expanding their functions in many ways. Economy, efficiency, standardization, research and publicity and similar words

looking to radical reforms in the ways of living are familiar words on everybody's lips. The psychological moment seems to have come to evolve new ideals and get a hearing.

The newer the idea, the more attentive the audience. It is no longer possible to scare the people with a new thought. It only interests them.

The time has come to take the next step. To put a new motion before the house. Accordingly I move that:

WHEREAS, To justify our involuntary entrance into existence we have the right to be spared all deforming, maddening and destroying agony and not be made to end our days in the hospital or in the madhouse without a fair chance for happiness; and

WHEREAS, Whenever such end comes to any person at any time, so far as such person is concerned, the injustice is no less than if it came to every person all the time; and

WHEREAS, It is in the power of the human race, by virtue of its knowledge and control over physical and moral forces to bring justice on the earth, now therefore be it

Resolved, That every person brought into the world, by right of the laws and necessities of human nature and the power of the social body to grant, is entitled to each and every one of the following essential and fundamental opportunities, collectively constituting the

HUMAN BILL OF RIGHTS, *namely*—

1. To have those qualities of mind and body that are derived from healthy and rational parents, who love each other and sustain the proper psychological attitude of consorts.

2. To be protected from prenatal harm the sine qua non of which is the well being and happiness of the mother during gestation and the attendance of skillful and loyal physicians and nurses at the birth, in a sanitary and properly appointed chamber.

3. To have such environment and provision for comfort and entertainment as will promote the health and enjoyment of the mother during the period of nursing at the breast.

4. To have food, clothing and shelter during the entire period of dependance and development, the food to be selected by a competent dietitian and suited to the needs of the growing child. The clothing to fulfill all the requirements of climate and becoming drapery and the shelter to conform to the established standards of sanitation and attractiveness.

5. To be groomed, trained, educated and corrected by kind and capable nurses, teachers and specialists and thereby to acquire such understanding and skill as will develop to the utmost any native genius and give the full use of all bodily and mental powers and faculties.

6. To be independent of the resources, capacities or inclinations of parents or guardians for necessities of bringing up and therefore to live under the comforting assurance that no damaging

neglect or privation will be suffered while the period of dependence lasts.

7. To have work to do, after reaching maturity, of a character that will employ the faculties in the lines in which they have developed and been trained, which will furnish a sufficient revenue whereby to enjoy the creature comforts and necessities and a little more.

8. To have the love of the opposite sex and children upon whom to bestow the natural affections. To be able to take the interest and feel the pride of a parent in the personality, development and career of at least one child, if not several.

9. To be relieved of all responsibility for the support of any other individual, man, woman or child, and at the same time be free to give to another voluntarily any service or property, when prompted by affection or admiration to do so.

10. To be kindly and abundantly cared and provided for in an institution constituted for such purpose, after being rendered helpless by accident or becoming chronically feeble or superannuated.

That the foregoing advantages are essential to human happiness there can be no dispute. Apart from the rich and favored few, the deprivation of one or all of them is generally felt and especially by the poor, who form the vast majority of the inhabitants of this planet.

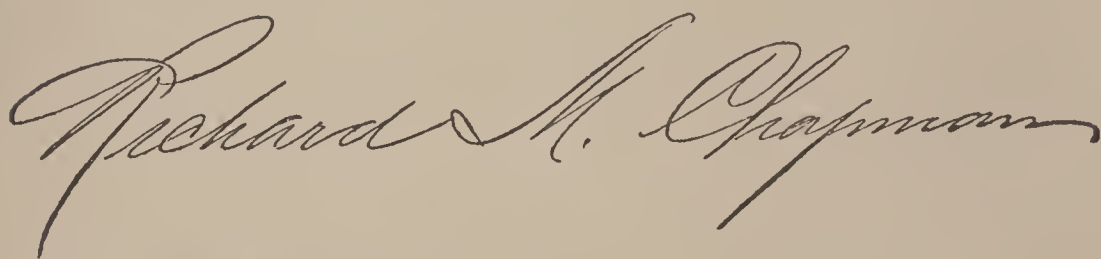
The diseased and criminal parents, poor and insufficient food, dirty and ragged clothes, squalid rooms and the shame and crushing mortification of poverty, ignorance and physical deformity, are

afflictions that have combined to deface many a background on which life's picture must be painted.

All this is as unnecessary as it is cruel and heart-breaking.

I have undertaken to show in the following pages my vision of the things to be done and the way and sequence in which to do them.

As this book is nothing if not prophetic, I have assumed for convenience and uniformity of syntax, that in the fullness of time the events outlined will all happen. I have accordingly used the future tense throughout and arrogated to myself the role of a seer.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard M. Chapman". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial 'R' and a long, sweeping underline.

February 16, 1916.

CHAPTER I

THE NATIVITY

When the time comes, a reformation of human procedure will be made possible by a general recognition of the fact that every person has a number that can be expressed by twenty-two characters or less. It will only remain to determine what each person's number is, to register and identify such person at all times and places whenever and wherever such person becomes the subject of inquiry or action.

This number will be derived in each instance from the nativity or time and place of birth. This being peculiar to every individual by virtue of the law of impenetrability, will be essentially personal.

It will accordingly be composed (using the highest figure to illustrate each component and show the maximum number of characters necessary), as follows:

EPOCH OR CENTURY.....	20.
YEAR OF CENTURY AND DAY OF YEAR..	99.365
HOURLY OF DAY AND MINUTE OF HOUR.	23.59
LATITUDE IN DEGREES AND MINUTES..	89.59N
LONGITUDE IN DEGREES AND MINUTES.	179.59W

A dot will separate the year from the day, the hour from the minute and the degree from the minute also.

As the month of February sometimes has 29 days, the year will be supposed to have 366 days, of which February 29 will be the 60th.

When there are only 28 days in February, the 60th day of the year will be omitted, and the consecutive dates go from 59 to 61, so that regardless of leap year, March 1st will always be the 61st day of the year and every day will always have the same number.

The hour and minute or the time of birth will be either local-standard, local-mean or Greenwich-mean time, whichever be fixed upon as the basis in each locality. The last will ultimately be the one adopted, because most scientific and best for comparison.

The degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude, or place of birth, will be ascertained by providing institutions definitely located in which all births will occur.

To this end the earth's surface will be divided by parallels of latitude and by meridians of longitude one minute apart, forming districts of approximately one mile square. Within as many of such squares falling upon inhabited country (whether continent or island), as the density of population may require, there will be erected, equipped and maintained birth houses known by the latitude and longitude of the district wherein they will be located, as follows:

(a) All birth houses situated within one minute north or south of the equator will be known as latitude .00N or .00S, while all situated within one minute east or west of the Greenwich meridian will be known as longitude .00E or .00W, as the case may be.

(b) All birth houses situated within two minutes of the equator and at a greater distance than one minute therefrom, will be known as latitude .01N or .01S. All situated within two minutes of the Greenwich meridian and at a greater distance than one minute therefrom, will be known as longitude .01E or .01W, as the case may be.

(c) The latitude and longitude of each birth house will therefore be the nearest even minute parallel between it and the equator, and the nearest even minute meridian between it and Greenwich, whether said parallel and meridian lines be 1,000 yards distant or pass along one of its boundaries. All buildings erected for birth houses within the same district will constitute one institution known by the latitude and longitude of said district as described.

Commencing at the equator, every district will be one nautical mile (2,029 yds.) square, and as they approach either pole and the distance between the meridians decreases, they will become more oblong.

In large cities extending more than a mile in any direction it will be convenient to have two or more birth houses occupying different districts and situated on the outskirts or within the limits of the

city, wherever suitable sites can be obtained. Each institution will pre-empt a considerable part of the district area and the part not occupied by buildings will be parked and forested to provide suitable approaches, surroundings and gardens to the edifices within its confines.

Besides the necessary offices, storerooms, kitchens, laundries and living quarters for the staff of clerks, physicians, nurses, housekeepers and their subordinates, each establishment will contain fully furnished and equipped, private chambers in requisite number to reserve one for each expectant mother. She will take up her temporary residence therein, on the first decisive manifestation and there remain until fully recuperated from the birth of the child.

There will also be general parlors, music rooms, libraries, dining-rooms and lounging rooms for the comfort of inmates at times when confinement in their private chambers would be irksome. Also surrounding parks and gardens in which to enjoy the sun and air in the open, until such time as it is unsafe to venture too far from the scene of the approaching advent. At all times, however, from the moment the expectant mother takes possession of her reservation, she will be under the constant observation and care of attending nurses and be in every way shielded from any possible harm, annoyance or discomfort.

Such institution will be conducted at the public expense so that every mother, regardless of resources or race will have the benefits of its com-

forts and facilities. Until the permanent and universal adoption of such plan, there will be a revenue from pay patients. Accommodations sufficiently sumptuous and pretentious beyond the actual requirements will be provided for such pay patients. This will cause them to feel special consideration and preferment, in return for a scale of charges supplemented by such voluntary contributions or endowments as it will be the custom for the wealthy to make. Their contributions accordingly will be in support of the institution in which their children were born and from which they derived their identification or nativity numbers.

Every birth as it takes place in the private chamber reserved therefor, will be reported forthwith at the central office of the institution. Such report will be on a prescribed form, signed by the attending physician and nurse. This form upon being received will at once have imprinted thereon the date, hour and minute, by means of a clock dating and timing stamp. It will then be placed on file in chronological order.

These forms will be currently entered in a bound book of suitable size (using pen and ink) by an expert handwriter in charge of said volume. This volume will be fifty lines deep. Each birth record or registration will occupy one line across the entire folio, which is the left and right page as the book lies open. This will make fifty entries as each new leaf is turned over, less such lines as

are used for daily rests or periodical recapitulations of totals as will be explained.

Each book will relate exclusively to the particular latitude and longitude of the institution wherein it is kept. Also to the current calendar year. Therefore each specific birth record will commence by entry of the day, hour and minute in succeeding columnar spaces. After this, will follow in order the name of the mother and of the father, and a space reserved for the name of the child which will be entered therein when known. This will complete and fill the left hand page.

On this same line and on the right hand page will first be five columns headed by Roman numerals. These columns will denote the five main races. They will also form squares or spaces on each line, viz.:

- I. THE CAUCASIAN OR WHITE RACE.
- II. THE MALAY OR BROWN RACE.
- III. THE INDIAN OR RED RACE.
- IV. THE MONGOLIAN OR YELLOW RACE.
- V. THE NEGRO OR BLACK RACE.

In one or the other of these spaces will be drawn a line diagonally across the square.

The recorded minute of hour of birth will, if a girl, be the nearest odd minute (31.33.35, etc.), and if a boy, the nearest even minute (0.32.34.36, etc.), to the time stamped on the reports.

Twins and triplets will follow in order as if reported from different chambers at intervals of at least one or two minutes, according as they are of opposite or like sex.

Each birth in the same institution will have its own and exclusive minute number in the reported order of birth, whether odd or even. Two or more births, if reported during the minute after 6.30 and before 6.31 will be recorded, if girls, as 31, 33, 35, etc., and if boys, as 32, 34, 36, etc. Should another birth be reported during the next succeeding minute, it will be recorded as of the next clear minute, 37 or x, etc.

For the same purpose, i. e., of distinguishing sex, the diagonal line drawn in the race column will, if a girl, slant from left top to right bottom, and if a boy, from right top to left bottom, so that they can be added separately for each day. The sum of the births of each sex of each race, making ten sums in all, can be set down and the sum of the sums or grand sums, can be proven to the total number of births of all kinds registered on the same day.

The race of each child will be that of the parent furthest removed from the Caucasian, regardless of sex, so that the child of parents I and II will be II, or of parents II and III will be III, and so on.

After the race-columns, the remaining unused space of the right hand page will be reserved for ultimately closing the record.

This will be accomplished by recording the latitude, longitude and date of death. The death may be either at or shortly after birth or not until reported at some remote date and from some distant place, as the case may be. All the deaths

will be reported to the nearest birth house and from there reported to the native birth house if known, for closing of the birth record as will appear.

The birth record of each day will be typewritten upon a sheet and placed in a loose leaf binder, which will be retained as a working copy to bear the wear and tear of current use. One or more carbon copies will be made for transmitting the information to such county, state or national bureau of vital statistics as may be established for purposes of compilation, census, etc.

Coincident with the registration of each birth, two identification cards of different sizes and colors will be filled out with the name, number and race. These cards will be placed in separate racks in pigeon holes of the same depth and width as the card, with the floor sloping slightly downward and inward and the rear wall slanting slightly backward. Each pigeon hole will have a scale on the side, graduated to the exact thickness of the card so that as the cards lay one upon the other, the exact number of cards in each pigeon hole can be read at once from the scale.

In one color of cards and rack of pigeon holes there will be a separate pigeon hole or compartment for each sex of each race. By removing therefrom the cards of all persons reported dead, the cards in the rack will always show the number of living persons who were born and registered in the district, and who they are.

In the other color of cards and rack of pigeon

holes, the same arrangement will obtain with the exception that it will be repeated for each locality for which a separate census is desired. As fast as changes of residence are reported, these cards will be removed from the pigeon holes of the old localities to the pigeon holes of the new localities or addresses. Upon report of death these cards will also be taken from the rack.

There will also be maintained for each person registered a portfolio or container in which to put all advices, portraits and other documents concerning such person. These personal portfolios will be kept on file and the register of births will be the index to the file.

On each birthday all the registered persons will have standard size photograph portraits taken of full and side face. These, together with advices of their respective addresses and occupations, they will transmit to their respective nativity district or birth houses. On receipt at the birth house of such advice and portrait of each person, it will be placed in such person's own portfolio. The position of the card in the residence file will then be either confirmed or the card will be transferred to the compartment corresponding to the new address. The personal portfolio will therefore be located by the nativity number or order of filing. The residence card will be located in the rack by the last advice filed in the personal portfolio.

All deaths of registered persons will be reported on a prescribed form or document to the

nearest birth house or the one most accessible to the place of death. Such house alone will be authorized to inspect the corpse and issue the burial or incineration permit necessary to dispose of the remains.

The local birth house to which such report is made will thereupon enter in a local death register the day, hour and minute on which notice of death was received (per clock stamps), the nativity number of the deceased and all other pertinent facts. In turn the local birth house will notify the decedent's native birth house (which may be either the same, i. e., their own or another institution) by transmitting thereto the original document or notice.

Upon receipt of such notice by the native birth house, it will also make an entry in a native death register, recording substantially the same facts as those entered in the local death register in the district to which the death was first reported.

The entry in the native register will also be posted to the register of births by making the proper notations against the original birth record, using the notification form as the posting medium. Said form will then be placed in the private portfolio of the deceased. The portfolio will also contain the birth notice and all intervening advices, portraits and other documents hereinafter described.

The portfolio will then be removed from the files. It may then be either given to the relatives, if any, or to some historical society, if the person

was celebrated. Otherwise it will go to the lumber room for final destruction after 100 years, if no request for its possession has been received in the meantime.

When this system of cards and registers is installed, there will be compiled from the daily reports of all organized districts, a census of the registered population. The birth and death rates will be noted and the increases and decreases, as the case may be, will be analyzed into sex, race, locality of birth, locality of residence and all other significant distinctions.

At each recorded birth, a metal tablet about three-quarters of an inch square and one-sixty-fourth of an inch thick, made of aluminum, silver, gold, platinum or alloys thereof, according to the wealth of taste of the mother, will have engraved or embossed thereon the nativity or identification number of the baby. The tablet will be secured to the baby by a thin chain or tape around the neck and worn for identification.

When the skin of the child is sufficiently tough and a statutory time therefore has expired, the nativity number, omitting the epoch or century, will be indelibly stamped (tattooed) on each side just below the armpit and above the belt. This will not show under ordinary conditions and yet be easily exposed and observed. Instead, however, of printing or marking said number in Arabic characters, which would require to be formed with extreme accuracy and still be liable to illegibility, the character would be formed by combinations

of straight lines about the size and shape of a grain of rice in the following manner:



All registered persons will then be able to prove their identities by their nativity numbers recorded on the tablets. These tablets they can always wear. They can also be identified by the records on their bodies under both arms. The latter in consequence of being protected by the arm, will remain legible in an accident where the body is so badly burned or crushed as to be unrecognizable. It will therefore serve to identify the dead and make it possible to correctly notify the authorities.

These details will be only the first steps in the installation of a system possessing such wonderful possibilities and advantages to future generations that in spite of strong opposition, it will meet with general approval. Accordingly laws will be enacted in different places to take effect on stated dates. These laws will require that all births shall be supervised and recorded in the way just outlined. To that end suitable sites will be required and suitable buildings will be erected or remodeled to meet the requirements.

In the meantime organized effort will be made to spread the practice. Other states and nations will join in the plan and enact suitable laws with

the same object in view. When the unregistered generation has passed away, all countries will have adopted the measure and the daily census of the registered population will be the census of the world.

Beginning with the first registration of the birth of a child of registered parents, a new kind of birth register will be operated.

Each entry will then require three lines, and as there will be a clear line between each full entry, four lines of the book will be used for each complete birth record. Each folio will contain ten such entries and accordingly will be ruled forty lines deep and about the same width as the previous volume.

Columns will then be provided to record (a) year, (b) day, (c) hour, (d) minute, (e) latitude, (f) longitude, and the spaces allotted to each of the five races as before explained, after which will follow a space for names and lastly a space for death record.

The entry of the child's birth will occupy the first line of each four and be written in a bolder hand than the entries of the parents which follow on the second and third lines.

The entry will occupy every one of the columns a, b, c, d, e and f, the last two being the same for every child but different for every parent, will be entered as to each, for purposes of comparison.

Directly under the entry of the child or on the next or second line will be the nativity number of the mother as read from her own body, followed

by her race, indicated by a horizontal dash in the proper columns, and by her name. In the same columns on the third line will be entered the nativity number of the father and his race and name as reported by the mother. The fourth line is blank and separates the entry from the one that follows. Only the race of the child will be noted by a slanting line and be added into the columns, the parent's race being noted by horizontal lines will be only memoranda and not component units of the column total.

It will therefore behoove each mother, if she wish her child to have a complete registration, to acquaint herself with the identity of the father and steer clear of unregistered males, unless there be good reason to do otherwise.

In addition to the typewritten copy of the register and carbon copies transmitted to the bureaus of vital statistics, a linotype will be made of each birth in chronological order. At the close of each calendar year the register of births for the year elapsed will be printed and published in book form with suitable preface, summaries, etc.

The size of the edition will be the number of existing birth houses, each one of which will be sent a copy in exchange for the one published by them. Each house will therefore contain a reference library of all births registered prior to the current year in all places, with which they will compare and verify the nativity of each parent, especially of the reported father whenever open to question.

All possibility of the records being irretrievably destroyed during the lives of the generation registered will be obviated because of the world-wide distribution of the books.

Upon the birth of each child of registered parents, a complete record of the birth upon a standard form will be transmitted to the birth house of each parent, whether local or remotely situated. It will there be placed in the personal portfolio containing the annual advices and photograph portraits.

The metal tablets which, before the parents were registered persons, containing only the nativity number of the child in one column of figures will now be engraved or embossed in smaller characters. They will then admit of three columns containing the nativity or identification numbers in the respective order of the child, the mother and the father.

As the identity of the mother is absolutely established while that of the father is only a matter of hearsay or at best circumstantial evidence, the mother will always be placed first in the nativity records.

The records by this time, being richer in significant facts, will permit of more scientific tabulation and statistical compilation. The minimum and maximum ages of both parents and the seniority of either will then be stated in terms of percentages as well as the birth at or away from the native place of either or both parents.

Consequently the drift of population will be detected at the outset.

Each person will also possess a graven record of the nativity of both parents and whole or half brothers and sisters of scattered families unwittingly forming attachments as strangers will detect any prohibitive consanguinity by comparing their individual tablets. No additions will be made to the marks on the body.

Every person will be registered and fully accounted for and their number published throughout the world. The same number will be indelibly imprinted in two places on their living bodies.

There will be an accumulation of irrefutable evidence in the advices of residence, offspring and the annual full face and profile portrait on file in the house of their birth. These will make crime or mysterious disappearance awkward, to say the least, and afford a security from harm or foul play otherwise unobtainable.

Kidnapping of children, false imprisonment, and all classes of disorder, dependent on the suppression or concealment of the identity, will become quite impossible. Children can never get lost.

It takes little imagination to see that statistics now incompletely published at intervals of ten years will then be published daily with a wealth of detail transcending the wildest dreams of the present day statistician.

The deaths in the same manner as the births will be published both by locality or actual occur-

ence and by locality of nativity and the one proven to the other. The race, sexes, ages, causes and all other significant facts will alike be matters of registration and reporting, the making of useful calculations and the deducing of useful conclusions, to say nothing of the multitude of services directly contributing to the advantage of the individual which it is the object of this work to reveal.

CHAPTER II

THE NURSERY

Every mother and child will continue to occupy the accommodations provided in the birth house and be supplied with all the creature comforts and necessities for ten days or such other period as shall be established by law, as sufficient for the mother in which to fully recuperate.

The mother and child will thereupon be transferred to another institution to remain until the period of nursing at the breast is over and the child is weaned.

It will not be necessary that these latter institutions called nurseries, shall occupy any particular or permanent sites. The question as to whether they be few and large or many and small will be purely a matter of administrative economy. They will also be situated in a variety of localities. Some will be designed and appointed for the free maintenance of the inmates. Others will be of varying degrees of elegance and luxury and will cost different rates for those occupying them as pay guests.

In any event, whether they be large and free or small and comparatively private pay nurseries,

they will all conform to the same fundamental requisites, which are these:—

Each institution will be presided over by a female faculty consisting of the following officers, namely—(a) A medical superintendent or chief physician with as many assistants as the magnitude of the institution will require. (b) A dietary superintendent or chief housekeeper with the necessary assistants, who will have charge of all matters relating to the food. (c) A chief janitor who will supervise all the operations involved in the laundry, bedroom, housecleaning and sanitation generally.

The class of work that requires lifting heavy weights or mechanical skill, for which a woman is obviously unfitted or untrained, will be done by men. All other work outside or inside including cooking, bedmaking, laundry and housecleaning will be performed by such of the inmates as are not physically incapacitated. All work will be done under the tutelage of the chief physician, housekeeper and janitor.

The institution will therefore assume the character of a mother's college of domestic science and comprise a course of from nine months to one year, according as the length of the period of nursing may be fixed by law. During such time each mother will learn (under the instructions of experts and in the extremely practical way of performing actual duties) how to do the following things:—

To take care of the physical needs of her infant.

To make all the clothing for herself and child.
To prepare, cook and serve all manner of food.
To make beds, clean and ventilate apartments and observe the laws of household sanitation. To perform all manner of laundry work from the roughest washing to the ironing of the finest lace shirtwaists.

To conserve her own health by rational exercise in the open. To take care of shrubs, flowers and other plants. Generally to learn to do all those things that make for comfort. To learn the use of proper appliances and tools. To work with the least possible effort and the greatest degree of efficiency.

As the mothers will be organized in little classes, they will take turns in preparing the meals and performing every detail of the daily routine. Each mother at the end of her stay will have learned the exact quantity of food to prepare for a stated number of persons. The kind and variety to afford the normal average quantity of calories and proteids per capita. The appropriate selection of fruits and vegetables and other foods eaten principally for flavor and relish without unbalancing the essential energy and tissue-building units of the repast.

In short, every mother upon completing the nursing period will graduate a proficient dietitian and hygienic housewife. She will have acquired all those punctilious and fastidious habits and tastes that her sojourn in a thoroughly appointed,

scientifically directed and immaculately conducted institution will have inculcated.

There will of course be a storm of protest from the idle rich against requiring a refined, delicate lady, used to every luxury and weakening indulgence, to perform such work. To even ask a lady who has made the one great sacrifice of her life in giving birth to a son or daughter, to cook, clean wash and iron like the lowest menial will be characterized as simply preposterous.

In the first place the cooking, cleaning, washing and ironing and all other items of domestic science are but indifferently done by the lowest menial. Being scientific, they require brain as well as brawn and many ladies are neither short of the one or altogether destitute of the other.

In all free nurseries, no capable inmate will be cheated out of her college course. Many will thereby become proficient who without such opportunity never would be. In this class of institutions there will be no fear but that those who have assumed the responsibility and have been granted the privilege of creating life will gladly learn how to take care of it, in a scientific and skillful way.

In pay institutions the same opportunity will be extended to each mother, to learn the duties of her office as a mere matter of human justice. Her baby is the opportunity as well as the inspiration of her life to learn what a living organism of the highest type requires and what it means to minister to it. This opportunity to learn is hers by right and must not be withheld from her. It is the game

of life all normal women want to play. If however her baby disgusts her in the normal manifestations of its functions, if instead of filling her heart with delight at the evidence of health, she passes it over with a shudder and selfish sigh for the hired maid to scavenge, then she is surely unfortunate in the character she has developed and no time will be wasted in trying to fan dead ashes into a flame of motherly love where no live spark already glows.

Fortunately, however, there are and will be few mothers, rich or poor, who are not mothers in heart by virtue of their motherhood. In such nurseries as will be peopled by the educated, cultured and intelligent rich who are active workers in all fields of human betterment, the only difference that will be observable between their work and that of their less fortunate sisters will be the higher artistic feeling and daintier touch that will characterize their performance.

It will be some time during the nursing period that the child will receive the imprint upon its body of the identification or nativity number described in Chapter I.

While the making of an indelible tatoo upon the skin to last through life, suggests the idea of disfigurement or mutilation, it will be observed that it is less painful or deforming than either vaccination or circumcision.

It will be located on a part of the body where it will not appear, except when purposely exposed. The beautiful contour and unsullied surface of the

arm, leg, back, rump, chest or abdomen will not be defaced.

The small square shield located over the ribs, under the arm and above the waist, will have to be sought for to be seen. Being seldom closely observed, always involved in a maze of shadows and highlights and on the most expressionless part of the body, it will be less conspicuous than would be the heel or sole of the foot if selected as the locality of the marks.

The main problem to be considered will be the chemical formula of the pigment, the manner of making it indelible and the permanency or freedom from fading or spreading of the characters employed.

In the course of the events just foretold there will arise certain complaints, the nature of which and the answers that will be made thereto are epitomized in the following outline of the argument.

Where it is not the first child and there are other children left at home with the father, it will appear that to have the mother absent from her husband and older children for so long a time will be prohibitive because of the family duties that will be neglected in consequence.

The sojourn at the birth house from the time she takes possession of her reservation therein and subsequently in the nursery may cover a period of over a year. The question arises, how will her husband and children get along without her. Such a question will not arise with the wealthy. With

those in what is known as humble circumstances, so protracted an absence will look like a hardship.

The real hardship, however, exists today in the multitude of tasks that overwhelm the mother during the prenatal days of the child and those immediately following the birth. These tasks often continue until the child is weaned, if not long afterwards, with unrelenting continuity, as succeeding children follow in turn. However, even under the ideal conditions already outlined, she will still have all that she can possibly attend to and be happy.

Although it is a possibility, if not a probability, occurring to every thoughtful mind, it seems indeed appalling to think of a mother involved in the multitude of delicate functions that attach to the care of herself and nursing infant, being confronted by such conditions as these. To live in squalid quarters because none better are provided for her. To be compelled to perform household drudgery of the most wearing kind, requiring her perchance to watch over dangerously sick children. To face the return at night of a husband who, if not besotted, is bestial. Who makes demands upon her which, although under the pretense of legal right and privilege, are nevertheless utterly incompatible with the eternal fitness of things.

If, on the other hand, the mother should die in childbirth, for the very want of proper facilities, attention and a fair chance to perform her proper functions, then the husband and children would have to do without her. Somebody some way

would then be found to bridge the gap, as always happens. Why not bridge it at the outset and save the mother.

No, the mother has quite enough of the most important business on hand to attend to. The whole future of the infant who has been brought into existence demands, and justly demands, that the mother shall continue to be both well and happy. No, she will not be suffered to go home and face the trials and maybe the horrors that await her coming, even if womanlike, she offer her life as a sacrifice for her children. Beautiful as is the heart that makes such a sacrifice, the conditions that make it seemingly necessary are hideous. Until she is through, therefore, with the business on hand, the husband and children must take care of the situation as best they can and patiently await her coming. The new baby must have at least a fair physical start in life.

The normal is always assumed until the contrary is found. It is assumed therefore that upon the discharge of the mother from the nursery at the expiration of the prescribed period, she will return with her baby to a home where she is welcomed with open arms and exclamations of joy. A home, which if not sumptuous, is still the dearest spot on earth, a husband, who if not rich in worldly goods, is rich in unselfish affection for his wife and children. With the new star in the family constellation and the new knowledge the wife has acquired while under the tutelage of experts, the future shines bright in the little home.

There is every reason to hope that their lives will be happier year after year, as they watch their little brood grow up and ripen into noble, beautiful, kind and efficient manhood and womanhood, to gladden their declining years.

There is unfortunately a dark side also to the picture and the work will not have been finished.

The commonwealth, the social system, the state, call it what you will, shall have decreed that the protection so far afforded the child shall continue and the child shall not perish from want and neglect during the period of its dependence.

If, in order to save the child, the mother must be saved, then the protection must be afforded her also.

The child shall not be compelled to spend the tender and impressionable years of its life with no better food, clothing and shelter than extreme poverty, ignorance and maybe vice can provide, with no better playground than the dirty sidewalk and gutter of a city alley, with no better companions than the ragged, unclean, quarrelsome and diseased children of the same squalid neighborhood, and with no better opportunities than to be knocked down, run over and in any one of a hundred ways crippled for life. Education and aestheticism form no part of the picture, because they are nowhere in it.

If it shall turn out that a young mother and her chubby baby, in the perfect health and beauty of a fair start, have no alternative on leaving the nursery but to return to a home that holds no promise of happiness, if the conditions and en-

vironment that await them, as made known by the mother, are such as give the chief physician and housekeeper reason to believe that they menace the prospects of the child, then they will be empowered, yes, directed by the laws and statutes of the state, to say to the mother in true womanly fashion:

“My dear, you need not go, stay here. WE, THE STATE, will send your child to a place where it will be fed, clothed, trained and educated by kind and capable teachers, cared for during illness by kind and capable doctors and nurses and given the happiest and best possible childhood that ample means, kind hearts and experienced judgment can bestow. As for yourself, you will be assigned to one of the numerous positions of civil service in the birth houses, kindergartens and other institutions for which only mothers are eligible and for the duties of which your training and performance while here have qualified you.”

If the husband seeks to recover the wife whose eyes have seen the decencies of life, and for whose child's sake she has felt it her duty to leave him, he must prove his ability to provide and maintain a habitable home. He must further prove his freedom from any obnoxious personal habits, his physical soundness and that the apprehensions of the wife were groundless, before her decision to accept the offer of an independence can be overruled.

There will, however, be no legal divorce, no

remarriage or cohabitation of either, with another consort.

The incapacity to rear children without becoming a burden on the community will have been confessed by themselves and they stand for the time being, disqualified in consequence.

It will not be the intention, however, to punish them for their misfortune or to consign them to permanent unhappiness. The woman may have strong motherly instincts and want another child to love and to nurse. If, by study, practice, and similar effort, she qualify for, and obtain a position outside of the civil service, she will automatically regain her freedom to marry again. She and her intended consort must, however, from their united resources, first reimburse the state for the past care and education of her child, and any of his that may be or have been a like charge on the commonwealth. At the same time they must give an undertaking to reimburse the state annually thereafter for the further care of said children, until they have reached their majority.

The husband also may be still comparatively young and yearn for the endearments of wife and children with sufficient intensity to rouse him to a creditable performance. If he qualify to resume the privileges of a consort and the wife from whom he has been severed has not married another, he may win her back and alone be able to make the necessary reimbursement and indemnification without requiring her to take the initiative.

It is quite clear, however, that mutual earnestness of purpose and personal freedom from coercion or restraint must obtain in the case of both husband and wife in order to resume such relationship after it has once been forfeited by default. If, as a third alternative, another party has paid the reimbursement and given the undertaking for her child, and the cast-off husband wishes to take another wife in marriage, he must first reimburse the second spouse of his first wife for the payment on account of his own child, and assume the undertaking therefor, before he will be permitted to marry under the law.

Of all this commotion, however, the child will remain blissfully ignorant and unconcerned. Under the beneficent protection of its guardian, **THE STATE**, it will grow into a perfect physical and intellectual man or woman. It will assume its place in life as thoroughly equipped for its duties and pleasures as its native ability to profit by every opportunity will permit. It will enjoy all the educational advantages it can fairly earn from just and impartial teachers and the questionable distinction existing between the home and the institutionally raised child will be in favor of the latter until it disappears altogether before the native ability, accomplishments and performance of the individual.

CHAPTER III

THE KINDERGARTEN

As indicated in the first chapter, there will also be a class of public institutions in which to separate children from their parents and bring them in constant contact with their nurses, teachers and each other during the period of nine years between their first and tenth birthdays.

Children remaining in the nursery after their mothers have gone to fill civil service positions will be transferred to a kindergarten as wards of the state. Children leaving the nurseries with their mothers and returning to a private home, can be matriculated as pay pupils at standard tuition charges, provided they be brought before the first anniversary of birth, otherwise they will be forever barred from the institution. The parents will then have to privately assume responsibility for their education until reaching the age of admission to such of the old class of schools (either free or pay) as still survive. The necessity of this limitation will shortly appear.

Mothers intending to matriculate their children in these kindergartens as pay pupils, may leave them at the nursery, from which they will be trans-

ferred in the same manner as a state ward. This will insure the risk of illness or accident preventing their transportation from the home between weaning and their first birthday.

As the children will live at the kindergarten and be taken absolutely out of the home, their food, clothing, medical attendance and every expense incident to their board, lodging and keep will be covered by the tuition fee. Such fee will be based upon the actual per capita cost and therefore will not be greater in any case than the cost of raising and educating the child at home.

The institutions will be presided over exclusively by mothers and will include, beside the head physician and chief instructor, the required number of nurses, teachers and servants to wash, dress, teach and amuse the children and take care of them when ill.

In addition to training the children to take care of their necessary comforts, to walk, swim and when old enough, to dance, skate and perform all the essentials of physical culture, the foundations of their education will be laid. These will go, however, no further than reading, writing and spelling the most ordinary words and mastering the four fundamental rules of arithmetic.

The first and most essential part of each child's education will be to learn to talk, and for this purpose the personal contact of the children with each other will be used to the utmost. The teachers will merely correct false pronunciation

and bad syntax and rely upon the children's own instinct to talk and so teach each other.

As the older children will talk to the younger and the boys and girls to each other, each child will learn to talk at the earliest possible age in which the desire to communicate thought awakens.

The kindergarten will be divided into a cluster of cantons, each consisting of classrooms and dormitories, and occupying separate buildings and grounds. Each canton will be presided over by nurses and teachers speaking one of the principal living languages and different from that spoken in any other canton. All conversation by the nurses and teachers, while dressing and undressing, bathing and teaching the children, will be in the language of the canton. The older children, who will be relatively proficient in all the languages, will be required to confine all their conversation with the smaller children as well as with each other, to the language of the canton which they are in, at the time.

Only the important and useful languages in which competent teachers can be obtained, will be recognized, and the children will be transferred to a different canton in the cycle at stated intervals. No language will become set and all tongues spoken will be equally familiar to the child from the outset. This will be one of the reasons why all children must matriculate before the languages form in their minds and have the help of the other children to give them the proper pronunciation. If, on the other hand, they en-

tered in the classes with one language uppermost in their minds and little or no familiarity with the others, they would not be able to progress in the cycle of cantons and confusion would follow in consequence.

The younger children will be transferred from one canton to another at the most frequent intervals. As they grow older and it becomes more important to follow each study with less interruption, the transfers will become less frequent.

By the different intervals of the children in transit from one canton to the other, they will each come in contact with all the other children in the constantly changing personnel of their chums and immediate classmates.

While the child is in each canton, such lessons as it receives in reading, writing and arithmetic will be in the language of the canton wherein such lessons will be given. Each child will progress apparently much more slowly because of the number of languages simultaneously being learned.

Because, however, of the fact that no language will as yet pre-empt the mind to the exclusion of all others, the child will be able to learn them all, with an ease that can never be approached, if deferred until later in life, and after the memory age, in which nothing heard is forgotten, has passed. Rhymes and folk songs will be freely used to repeat and impress the essentials of each language on the mind, like the faces of so many

favorite playmates or the prettiest pictures in a library of fairy tales.

The period between one and ten years is the most beautiful in the child's life, and the background it affords is the most important of the future memory picture.

In this age the children will be encouraged to observe more and think less than later in life. During this time they observe so easily and think with so much difficulty, as well as error, accepting everything on its surface indications, and making no deep scrutiny.

During this time they will learn the world round about them, the distinctive differences between the more common varieties of plants and animals, beasts, birds and fishes. They will feed the chicks and watch the flocks and herds as well as the bee and the butterfly and the wild beasts whenever observable in nature, in captivity or the movies.

While seeing with the interest that only childhood knows, they will unconsciously learn from their teachers the correct names of all forms of life in the several languages so that they can talk about them to each other and know by what names to call them.

But above all things the first and last great opportunity will be seized to defend them from all mysticism, superstition and unchased imaginings in after life concerning the sex problem. They will be armed now, while in a state of innocence, with the innocence of wisdom, in place of

the usual innocence of ignorance. The former stands against all assault, while the latter promptly goes to pieces at the first real test.

The kindergarten therefore will be co-educational in the truest sense and the sexes will act and react on each other with all the sweetness of infantile romance and its marvellous possibilities for good. The children will at the outset become familiar with the appearance of each other's naked bodies, both of their own and the opposite sex, as they bathe, swim and play together in the nude.

They will be at that age when their little bodies are most beautiful to behold at any angle of view. At a later period, when they become stringy, gaunt and unsightly with rapid growth, it will be too late to print the lovely picture on the memory.

They will, at this period of life, all be Raphael's cherubs and have nothing to hide or be ashamed of. In fact, they will perceive and recognize their own mutual and common beauty and no doubt express their appreciation in kisses and innocent caresses. A child is no fool, and unless it has been deliberately poisoned by one of its elders, it is pure as the driven snow, has no evil appetites and knows no guilty fear.

The straight, lithe figure of the little boy will show in exquisitely contrasting beauty besides the dainty dimples and fairy curves of the little girl. Owning each other's charms and worth, they will walk, swim and talk with that childish abandon

of subconscious security from all moral danger, quite impossible in any later period of life.

During this highly poetic period of life, the boys will be taught the principles of the only true chivalry worth considering and which can only be learned in its native purity by a mind that is pure.

They will be informed that the beautiful companions which they have already observed are physically and temperamentally so different from themselves, are of a finer grain and more sensitive to unkind and ungentle treatment and in return are more considerate of the feelings of others than are the rougher boys in their intercourse with each other. For that reason, while they may justly give to their boy companions the same rough treatment that they are cheerfully willing to take from them, they must be as gentle in word and deed to their girl companions as they find the girls to be to each other and to them.

They will also learn that the life that they now enjoy was won for them by one of the same wonderful companions, who once upon a time knowingly, willingly and for their happiness, underwent great discomfiture, and bravely faced great dangers. That the same lovely companions, living with them today, will on some day to come, be called upon, and willingly consent to make the same sacrifice and evince the same unselfish bravery, in order that a future generation may also know the joy of living.

The debt they owe their mothers will thus be

made the reason for honoring their mother's sex.

The natural fondness for becoming drapery and personal adornment will be allowed full play. The ugly uniforms that have humbled the child of the institution in years past will be seen no more. Befitting attire for each age, sex and type of childish beauty, and the color, cut and decoration for each grade and rank of scholarship will afford a variety of costumes more than sufficient to set off each child's personality. During the class sessions, during meals, recreation and exercise, each child will experience the satisfaction and self-respect of having nothing to apologize for with regard to clothes. The world and the fullness thereof will truly be theirs and the divine right of kings will become an insignificant consideration when compared with the divine rights of children.

In these institutions the physical wants of the children will be under expert supervision. The food will be selected, varied and adapted to their growing needs with a knowledge that no mother, guided only by the caprice of her own palate, could possibly command.

The nurses and teachers will all have been mothers, and consequently will be personally interested in the charges under them.

It will be quite impossible in any private residence, even with unlimited means and a swarm of nurses and governesses, to begin to give the child the intelligent, skillful and loving training and instruction that such institutions will bestow on

the children committed to their care. Surely such care is what every child is entitled to because it is possible. The little life should never have been created if it was to suffer any deprivation of the best the world has to give.

The subject of the segregation of the races will be an economic question to be considered at the proper time. It is not a detail that need be considered now.

No child will be coerced to study music against its will. When the child's hands are sufficiently large and strong to manipulate a musical instrument and the passion for music awakens, the child will be permitted the use of the piano, organ, harp, violin or any other instrument for which it conceives a liking. It will also be allowed to spend as much time in serious practice under the instruction of a competent music teacher as its natural inclination prompts within safe limits.

Those children who develop musical genius will be organized into orchestras and bands or encouraged to give solo recitals to stimulate the emulation of such other children as have sufficient native music ability to voluntarily cultivate it under suggestion. Any pronounced artistic ability in the direction of drawing, histrionics, elocution or handicraft that becomes manifest in the child will be cultivated as far as consistent with the kindergarten curriculum.

At the time of leaving for the school, a memorandum, calling attention to such exceptional ability, will be transmitted to the faculty, who will

have the child's further education in hand. If the results are sufficiently promising, the cultivation of the special art will be given right of way over those studies for which the child may evince least aptitude.

Upon the child reaching the age of ten years, it will have completed the kindergarten course. It must then leave that institution to go to the home of its parents, if a pay pupil, or if it be a state ward, to go to the state school in which it is to live and continue its education.

The child will, at this tender age, already be in possession of a superb physique and faultless in its deportment at the banquet table, in the parlor and on the dancing floor. It will have learned how to swim, skate, sail a boat and ride a saddle pony, as well as how to read, write and conduct an intelligent conversation in six or eight of the principal living languages. It will have a lay acquaintance with botany, zoology, petrology, and be able to perform operations in simple arithmetic.

The first named or physical accomplishments are purely matters of opportunity that every child will enjoy, but few have at the present time, notwithstanding that they are as important as knowing how to walk or stand. The latter or mental accomplishments will be made possible by the facilities the kindergarten alone has, to segregate the languages and continually bring the children in contact with new personalities.

All the influences that make for rapid yet nor-

mal development without undue mental effort will have constantly surrounded the child, during the nine years' residence in the kindergarten.

All details of manual training compatible with the children's ages and appropriate to their sex, coming within a normal daily routine or habit and relating to personal grooming and care of personal effects, will be part of their acquired education.

In time, it will become obvious that the graduates from the state kindergarten are superior in health, training and education to all other children of the same age, who have been reared at home or at private boarding schools. Parents, whether rich or poor, having the interest of their children at heart, will hesitate to lose the opportunity for them that the institutional school affords. The selfish pleasure of keeping them at home as playthings will not be a sufficient compensation to deprive them of such priceless benefits. The social censure and self reproach that such a pronounced injustice to their children will deservedly bring down upon their doting and irrational heads will be more than they care to risk.

The affection of the parent for the child, however intense and demonstrative it may be, will then be regarded as a poor possession, if it stand in the way of its only chance to come into the full use of all its faculties and start life properly equipped for seizing and enjoying all its benefits.

It will be granted that the love of parents for their children is as beautiful to behold as it is

eternal. Yet this very love and the knowledge a cunning and calculating child obtains of how much coaxing it takes to get any indulgence it wants, has often in the end been its downfall and the wrecking of its career.

No one was to blame. The possibilities for mischief lurking in the unregulated attachment of consanguinity alone will be a sufficient cause for adopting some safer mode of rearing the child than trusting solely to the wisdom of its parents.

The inability of its parents, regardless of their means, facilities and wisdom, to rear the child in a way even approaching the excellence and thoroughness of the institutional rearing, will shortly discourage all attempts to do so. All children alike will be made wards of the state from the outset. Accordingly, the state will be provided with ample means for a work of such paramount importance to the race, without being required to rely to any extent upon their tuition fees or voluntary contributions by the more wealthy of the community.

It will appear by this time that all children, from a moment antedating their birth, until completing their tenth year, will be charges upon the state, and the parents will be relieved of all expense and care on their account. It will be seen that any curtailing of facilities consequent upon insufficiency of funds, will militate against the children of rich and poor alike. If the rich would insure the future of their own offspring, they must insure the finances of their alma mater.

It will be assumed first, that the population will about hold its own and accordingly that the average family will consist of the parents and two children, and second, that the cost of properly raising, educating and entertaining a child will be equal, in the long run, to the cost of maintaining an adult, and at the age of ten years a child will be half over the period of dependence.

Acting on these assumptions, laws will be framed and statutes enacted requiring that every person old enough to be a parent shall pay to the state for the institutional support of all children under ten years of age, an income tax of one-eighth of the net income otherwise available for their own private use, including such amount as would have been devoted to the raising of their families had the state not undertaken to do so for them.

This income tax will be uninvolved with the consideration of any other taxes or imposts whatever. It will be levied indiscriminately in the amount of one-eighth of the entire net income of millionaire and wage-earner alike, and of those in private as well as those in public employment.

In other words, there will be set aside for the raising and educating of the little ones, one-eighth of the aggregate net income of all persons having incomes, regardless in each case as to whether said income is one dollar or one million dollars per annum.

Income from days' wage for labor performed and from capital invested in financial and industrial enterprises, as well as from gift, speculation,

inheritance or any other cause, after deducting only actual offsets, will pay its one-eighth part for rearing and educating the rising generation, and each and every one of them individually.

[This amount will be put into a general fund or group of funds to be used in the maintenance and operation of birth houses, nurseries and kindergartens. Also the establishment of such reserves, pensions and related administrative expedients and making such provisions as may be deemed wise and just. All expenses will be regularly authorized by bills of appropriation based on annual budgets and allotment programmes. All claims will be duly audited before payment.

The resulting of any unexpended surplus on the one hand or deficiency of funds on the other hand will determine to what extent the levy of one-eighth will be decreased or increased in measuring up to the full requirements of succeeding years.

CHAPTER IV

THE SCHOOL

The children of parents who desire to repossess them sufficiently to lose sight of all other considerations will return home upon completing their tenth year and graduating from the kindergarten. There will remain, however, the wards of the state who will continue for a further period under its care and protection. There will also be the children of such parents as, having their true interests at heart will be willing to forego the purely sentimental desire to have them sleep under the same roof, in order that they may continue their studies under the surpassing facilities and discipline provided by the state schools. Their children will accordingly again be matriculated, this time as pay pupils in the state school under substantially the same conditions as attached to the kindergarten. They must do it at once or not at all, and their children can be transferred directly from the kindergarten to the school on their tenth birthday in the same manner as a state ward.

The children will then be approaching the age of puberty (although still at a safe distance), when their sexual instincts will begin to awaken. For

this reason, the unrestrained intermingling of the sexes that has obtained since their babyhood will cease, and the co-educational feature of their instruction will be discontinued.

The sexes will now be segregated by sending the girls and boys to different schools and placing them under teachers of their own sex.

This will occasion the conducting by the state of two further but co-ordinate classes of institutions, namely:

(1) Girls' schools, wherein mother principals will exercise supervision over women teachers and the food, sleeping accommodations, clothing and all other physical needs will be taken care of by female attendants; and

(2) Boys' schools, wherein father principals will supervise men teachers and all matters incident to subsistence, dormitory and apparel will be looked after by male attendants.

The attendants at both boys' and girls' schools will not, however, perform any work that it would be to the scholar's advantage to learn to do for themselves and so become self-reliant and resourceful under emergency.

The segregation will become complete and the characteristic traits of femininity and masculinity will have full chance to develop unembarrassed by any scrutiny or propinquity of the opposite sex.

The girls and boys will have had each other as close companions for ten years, and although their communion during the first year was some-

what circumscribed, it lacked nothing during the last nine years to mar its full usefulness and enjoyment.

They will, by this time, know all about each other that is good for them to know at the age attained. It will now be time for them to part, and in their sexual privacy and in the absence of each other, to negotiate the mental and physical problems peculiar to their respective sexes, before they can again be admitted with advantage, into each others' society.

At this susceptible age, the perils of propinquity and pulchritude must not be permitted to distract their thoughts from the studies they will now engage. They will not be led into temptation. There will be no need of it.

Up to the age of ten years, all children (with the exception of born artists) will measure up to the same standards of proficiency because their studies will have been only such as come within the compass of the ordinary mental endowments.

In the next five years, however, both those children who are candidates for the intellectual pursuits and those who are to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water will begin to find their respective levels and show to which class they belong. The candidates for the learned professions will be prepared for college and those who are to engage in the mechanical and physical occupations will receive the necessary manual training or be apprenticed to master mechanics.

This final determination of their careers, how-

ever, will not be made until they have attained the age of fifteen and their capabilities will be scientifically tested and accurately appraised.

While marked ability will be given the fullest possible recognition, encouragement and cultivation under specialists, no time will be wasted in the futile attempt to make lawyers out of blacksmiths, or doctors out of pupils whose endowments better fit them for milliners or carpenters.

The way of determining the mental powers, however, and the limitations of each scholar, will be by the unerring test of competition and performance while at school and the final examination of the class.

In the case of born artists of such pronounced ability that their careers are predetermined upon the discovery of their talents, the cultivation of their natural gifts will take precedence over everything else. The degree of scholarship they may also attain will be the best that the time at their disposal and their aptitude for the science will permit.

With the rank and file, having no physical endowments of voice, beauty or phenomenal skill and possessing varying degrees of mental capacity for profound and analytical thought the race that will end in the selection of the fittest in the realm of intellectual preferment will commence with the promotion from the kindergarten to the school. The school, occupying the middle ground between the kindergarten and the college, will therefore be the proving ground of the race in all matters relating to scholarship.

All children matriculated in the school will be formed into classes distinguished by months instead of years, as at the present time. There will be the class of February 2000 and the class of June 2001.

The year will be that within which the class either begins or completes its five-year course, whichever be determined. The month will be the one in which the birthday of everyone in that class falls. The schools will be sufficiently numerous and contiguous or few and remote, to admit of forming classes of approximately the full complement and no more, on each calendar month wherein all children whose tenth birthday comes within said month will be enrolled.

The children will line up and start even, upon a curriculum open to both sexes alike in their respective schools.

It will comprehend among other subjects Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, High Mathematics, Geography, History, Literature, Geometry, Chemistry, Physics, etc.

As the race progresses, all scholars showing a fair performance in the entire curriculum will go forward with the entire course until they reach a point in some study at which their performance will be so poor as to warrant discontinuing that particular study only.

Such study and such other studies as it is essential to, will then be dropped. If a scholar shall show a marked weakness in mathematics and fall hopelessly behind, not only will mathematics be

discontinued but also geometry, chemistry and physics, nor will such scholar be prepared to enter college to study for the profession of architect, engineer, astronomer or any other of the distinctively mathematical sciences.

At the same time, if the same scholar shall show proficiency in some or all of the other studies requiring a different kind of mental power and give promise of developing into an able lawyer, doctor, botanist, biologist or even an accountant, it will then be permitted the scholar to specialize on those subjects best calculated to realize such promise.

Each scholar will specialize on the language of its native country or chosen habitation. The deeper study of the other living languages and their literature will depend on the scholar's proficiency in Greek or Latin, and aptitude for choosing the career of a linguist.

As each class progresses throughout the allotted time of five years at speed predicated upon the performance of former classes of the same grade, the minority of the pupils will forge ahead and the majority will drop behind the mean standard of the grade work, especially in such studies as logically lead to the college. Consequently at some time during the entire period, the class will be divided into two clearly distinguished types of students. Thereupon two classes will be established with a distinct curriculum for each. The students of the superior class will be prepared for college. The inferior class

will enter upon such studies as lead to the manual training school and industrial arts and sciences. All efforts on the part of any of the scholars of the lower class to regain their lost collegiate scholarship must now be confined to such sufficient subjects on which they have developed exceptional capacity and are able to show exceptional performance. Every fair and just assistance will then be given them to qualify before their fifteenth birthday.

All scholars on the dividing line of proficiency will be given the benefit of the doubt and be permitted to remain in the superior class if they can keep up with the work. They will not, however, be allowed to imperil their health by over application. The full time allotted to sleep and physical exercise will be insisted upon. The scholars will be under constant observation.

If, however, such scholars cannot keep up with the superior class of work, they must drop back into the inferior class.

In each class there will be a selection of specialties of such wide variety as will afford ample opportunity for each scholar to show the best that is in him or her. He or she can therefore qualify for as high a class of work and attain as high a place in his or her future career as his or her native or acquired mental or physical powers will make possible.

When the entire class, comprising both the superior and inferior divisions, shall have finished the five years' course and the scholars shall have

reached the age of fifteen years, such of them as are destined to a college career and such as are destined to some form of craftsmanship or physical work will be known beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The scholars will accordingly enter upon the last five years of their dependence. Those entering college will be the flower of the race and naturally in the minority. Those pursuing every other branch of learning, from the skillful artisan to the most rugged class of labor, will be the bulwark of the race from which the bone and sinew of the next generation will, in the nature of things, be derived.

CHAPTER V

THE COLLEGE

By the time the manual training schools and colleges will be fully organized and the conditions that determine admission to the one or the other will be fully established, all remaining pretence of parental initiative or interference with the child's career will have ceased. Until the age of twenty years, everybody will be under the protection and discipline and be educated at and by the state institutions. No responsibility or expense of any kind will fall upon any parent on account of any child, and the proportion of income which every person will give towards the care and education of the rising generation will be increased from one-eighth to one-quarter of the whole.

As a corollary, every child will be absolutely independent of the caprice, fortune or judgment of any sole parent or guardian. All children will have back of them the unlimited resources of the entire human family without favoritism or sacrifice of any kind entering into the problem of ways and means.

At the age of twenty years, adult life will

begin and discipline will give place to freedom. All persons who, up to that age have had their every physical, mental and moral want provided for, must from that time forth provide for themselves.

They must further reimburse the state for their bringing up, not in a specific amount, but by paying back one-quarter of all that they may earn or receive, until the state, which never grows sick, old or poor, shall again fold them in its protecting arms. Thus when they begin to totter at the close of life's journey and second childhood again makes them dependents of the state, they will have fairly earned and thereupon receive every possible consideration and comfort in their declining years.

In all cases of the further protraction of study in any special line of preparation or research, after attaining the age of twenty years, it will be wholly under the students' control as well as at their expense. If, however, they have special resources in the way of inheritance, rich parents, relatives or admirers, upon whom they can draw or whom they can influence to finance their ambitions, there will be no reason why they shall not avail themselves of the advantages to the utmost.

In order to do so, however, the beneficiaries must win the esteem and willing assistance of their benefactors, as no law will compel any one person unwillingly to give financial support to another. It will be the State's function to relieve all real distress. Nor may any doting parents,

however wealthy or proud, be able to obtain a college education for idle or incapable offspring of their own or prevent it being given to the child that has earned it at school, even though it be the child of a servant.

The parent, having had no responsibility or care concerning the child's rearing, will have none after it is reared, any more than would apply to the child of the most distant relative. On the other hand, the child having been denied no advantages in its bringing up will have no claim upon others that will require any sacrifice or indulgence on their part. All will look to the state for their necessities and be accountable to the State alone for all reimbursement or recompense.

It will be argued that, through the whole animal kingdom from the genus homo down, the parents have and always must care for their young, during the period of dependence, and teach them to the extent that is necessary, how to use their faculties and members. This is very true of all wild animals (animals in their natural state or habitat), but not so of mankind. Wild animals have unlimited means and unerring judgment for providing for themselves and their young with all the necessities. If one locality prove unfruitful, they can migrate to another, and if nature fail them, they perish and do not live to suffer. With the human species, however, they have been largely divorced from nature and natural resources and must negotiate the problems of life as involved in

the laws and orders of the social system. One parent is rich while another parent is poor, and one spoils a selfish child with indulgence while the other kills a generous child with privation and sacrifice. Thus every child, with few exceptions, falls upon one or the other horn of the dilemma.

Except in such instances as the work is beyond the physical strength of women or grossly unfit for them to engage in, all trades and professions will be open to both sexes at "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

There will be no reason why a woman shall not make as good a doctor, lawyer, architect, engineer or accountant or any one of the professions, requiring only a trained intellect, as a man. In fact, the greater intensity of a woman's love of life will make her pre-eminently a good physician and aid her in acquiring the requisite knowledge of both anatomy and medicine. Women have already proven their superiority as nurses, where they are not required to lift a two hundred pound man without help. On the other hand, midwifery will be as unsuitable a job for a man as it will be for the ignorant and coarse-grained woman who at the present day seems to be the only alternative. Obstetrics will be regarded as at once the most important, delicate and exact class of business and normally the function of the refined, skillful, sympathetic and withal highly qualified woman physician only. There is something revolting about a woman, with her natural horror of death, being employed in a slaughter house to

kill cattle, nor will such occupation be selected for her. After the murder is done, however, the buxom housewife will be able to cut as good a steak or a roast in the meat market as any man that can be found in her stead.

Moving pianos and other heavy furniture, as well as all other forms of extremely coarse labor, are not woman's job and never will be, notwithstanding that women have been employed to dig the subway in Berlin because the men who would otherwise have done the work were at the battle front. There will always, however, be a small number of women of phenomenal strength who, from choice, will follow distinctively masculine pursuits, and as long as they meet all the requirements of their work, there will be no occasion to interfere with their selection.

There will, in any event, be a large number of trades requiring only delicacy of touch, like jeweller, horologist, and the like, which are now followed almost exclusively by men, and which it will be found can be done as well, if not better, by women.

After a careful study of the world's business, it will be found that those things in which each sex excels will so nearly offset each other, that each sex will assume its fair share of the work. There will be plenty of useful and lucrative occupations that will come well within the capacities of the physically weaker and more delicate sex. The woman will no longer be regarded merely as the incubator of her husband's chil-

dren, but as one of the people with all the right to live, learn and do, that heretofore has been regarded as man's right only.

The college will therefore educate the higher types of men and women alike for all the learned professions, which either can practice with equal profit, according to the excellence they severally achieve.

Each woman (in the same way as does the man) will then devote her life to her profession and regard it as her personal career with the same devotion and singleness of purpose as the most famous prima donna, actress or author. It will be quite immaterial whether or not she be the parent of one or many children. In her case, as in the case of a man, the children will be only normal incidents and not all of life, any more than they will be all of which she or he will be capable.

The training schools will prepare the less scholarly inclined for the world's rougher business. It will still be necessary to have carpenters, iron workers, stone cutters, machinists and skilled artisans of a million trades. There will still be the need of merchants, shoemakers, glovers, tailors and what not, in which will be needed a hundred capable hands of both sexes to every one in the profession.

The chosen one who took the high road or college course will be destined to a life of greater mental effort in connection with its problems, as

well as greater influence and distinction in its social and artistic strata.

The "ninety and nine" who took the low road of manual training or apprenticeship will be, however, by no means objects of commiseration. Carefree, they will enjoy all the blessings of congenial employment and fair emoluments which the state will guarantee by providing it for every individual regardless of sex, race or heredity.

To this end the State will engage in every line of industry that will come within its province in connection with the construction, repairing and maintaining of its numerous institutions and public works. This will, at the outset, afford immediate and lucrative employment and post graduate practice for all graduates of the manual training schools and for many of the alumnus of the colleges, in connection with the clerical, legal, medical and scientific features of the work.

The public or civil positions will be so numerous as to require the greater number of efficient students as fast as they reach their majority. There will also be as wide a field as ever for private employment in individual or corporate enterprises. There will still be railroads, mines, quarries, manufacturers, producers, retailers, etc., also public utilities and government officers and the greater number of the professions, trades and occupations carried on at the present time.

CHAPTER VI

THE BUSINESS

All normal persons, after reaching the age of twenty years, will be able to obtain employment in the particular profession or trade for which they have been fitted or to which they can adapt their capabilities.

All persons must pay their own way, and unless they have an independent fortune by inheritance, marriage, invention, speculation or exceptional ability, they must obtain employment at something useful to earn their living. The only obstacles to obtaining such employment as will afford a revenue of at least four-thirds of the cost of a comfortable living will be ill health, imbecility or viciousness. In all such cases the STATE will find for those so afflicted, employment coming within their capacities, which, if not what they prefer, will at least be healthy. No work resulting in the destruction or poisoning of bodily tissue, subjecting it to undue strain or militating against the general health, will be required of anyone.

While many, if not most civil, positions, will be opportunities to compete for, and will be given

to those showing the highest degree of fitness, still there will be many menial occupations, connected with the numerous institutions, that will require scarcely any skill. These occupations will afford healthy employment, both indoors and out, suitable for those whose weakness required them to be in the open or sheltered from the elements. These positions must be filled by some one, and while not affording sufficient variety, entertainment and exercise of the faculties to be congenial to the alert and normal person, they will nevertheless afford useful asylums for those who, through either incapacity or indolence, have manifested their general unfitness for anything better.

It will not matter whether the incapacity be the result of misfortune or malevolence. In the first place, the cripple or invalid will welcome the chance to be useful and work back to the normal or as near as may be thereto, being sure to get something better as soon as able to meet the requirements. In the second place, the same wise, just, relentless and withal kind discipline will be meted out by the authorities as that by which dame nature holds in check all those who would wantonly disobey her commandments.

In any event there will be something for everybody to do and everybody will be doing it, either with good will and in the freedom of loyalty or under compulsion, if no better reason can be found. Nevertheless, everybody will be paid according to performance and rewarded according to merit.

The characteristic and distinctive feature of the

new regime that will differentiate it from the former social chaos, will be the underlying and overspreading law and fact that nobody will have anybody else financially depending upon him or her and nobody will be financially dependent upon anybody else for any of the essentials of material subsistence and comfort.

Neither husband or wife will be required to support the other of them or their children. Both of them will have their own independent revenue, of which they must pay, as before stated, one-quarter to the STATE for the support of the dependent half of the race. This half will ultimately comprehend on the one hand the children and on the other hand the ill and superannuated.

Each person will have only one mouth to feed, one body to clothe, one head to shelter from the elements. Each person can easily earn by working a small part of the time, more than enough to satisfy all the absolute necessities of food, clothing and shelter. Every woman will be sure of the care of herself and child, whenever it becomes necessary for her to temporarily cease from the active practice of her profession or trade in consequence of her procreative function.

She will be equally sure of regaining all the rights, powers and privileges of her office or position upon the resumption of her duties, as would a man after a corresponding absence, resulting from illness contracted while performing his duties.

The function of motherhood will take prece-

dence over all other considerations and will have right of way for as long as need be without penalty, if not reward. There will be absolute freedom from all carking care. There will be a carol sung over every nativity and only praise and good wishes will be heard by the mother.

As already indicated in this and the preceding chapters, the STATE will also undertake the care of the cripples, incurables and the superannuated. It will accordingly provide sanitariums in which to make them as comfortable as possible and give them as much freedom and restful and interesting occupation as will be safe.

The employees in these institutions, whether doctors, nurses or menials, will all be past middle age, and in that sober, serene and tranquil period of life best suited to be companionable and sympathetic with the old and feeble.

The care of both the young and old therefore will have been undertaken co-operatively by the commonwealth. The individuals will be relieved of all anxiety, both for their children in case of death, and for themselves when old age or disease overtakes them. Both contingencies being now provided for, there will be no need of making further provision for either.

Life Insurance, and the drag and drain it has imposed upon so many small-wage earners with big families, will pass away as the need for it disappears. The crushing loads that fell upon so many fathers and mothers, to put their oldest boy or girl through college will be things of the past.

The injustice to the other children who were required to sacrifice almost every comfort, will become only history.

There will be, however, no damper on personal ambition. There will be the same delight in giving pleasure to others and being loved and admired for our knowledge and ability to create great works of art or perform great uses in the interest of humanity.

There will be the same love of beauty, wealth and power. The same desire to accumulate the means necessary to realize our ideals, to promote science, to combat disease, to prolong life and either to elevate the races and peoples who have not yet reached our plane of living, or learn the secrets of those who surpass us in any special class of excellence. The only features of life that will commence rapidly to disappear are those found in the almshouse, jail and madhouse.

As only the most indolent can fail to earn more than it costs them to live, everybody can accumulate capital and grow rich, either slowly or rapidly, according to their capacity to acquire wealth. As many persons, from time immemorial, have willingly given their all, yes, even their lives, to gratify the ambitions of a monarch, there will be little protest, except from the drones and misers, against the rule that requires them to give only one-fourth to the STATE, by whom they know that they will be considerately cared and provided for during their last days.

Although the picture drawn has been primarily

genre because primarily that is the nature of the theme under consideration, there will still be national, state and municipal organizations for the protection of life and property, the enforcing of law and order and the maintenance of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government.

These activities will in turn occasion work and require services calling for every degree of executive ability and scholarly attainment, and necessitate the raising and disbursing of vast revenues. These revenues, however, will impose no greater hardship on the individual than already obtains. The tendency will be to reduce them with the discontinuance of many of the present burdens in connection with education, charity, vice, health, and similar matters which will cease under the new regime. The abatement of the present-day cost of living will be ample compensation for the creation of the new and universal charge against the incomes of all persons alike.

The necessity for every man of family to maintain a caravansary in which to shelter and feed his offspring, will pass, with other hardships, out of the scene. The whole care and management of such an establishment, involving the multitudinous details of marketing, shopping, cooking, cleaning, heating, lighting and general operation, which has fallen principally upon the mother, will at last be an extinct tragedy.

Grown-up people will live at hotels, more or less pretentious according to their means. House-

keeping will in this way become co-operative and there will be no more use for the private residence of old or occasion for the enormous waste of energy that their upkeep entailed. Every bit of effort will count for some comfort. Work without immediate, concrete and adequate reward will afflict the race no more. The "Song of the Shirt" will be sung in real life for the last time.

CHAPTER VII

THE ISOLATION

By the time the principles and measures stated in the preceding chapters have been generally adopted, there will have arisen a multitude of women doctors, lawyers, scientists and philosophers and a greater multitude of women skilled in craftsmanship. These women will have the same power to make and vote upon laws as the men, and will have acquired an equal capacity to think and act with force and precision in all matters of life.

When, therefore, it is the sense of the more intelligent of the men and women alike, that the time has come to reform any detail of life, the opinion, conviction and decision will not only be truly representative of the people, but it will be useless to oppose the enactment of laws putting it into effect.

One of the first facts to be recognized will be that in the matter of perpetuation of the species; woman is making all the sacrifice and man none. It is she who has to face the danger and endure the discomfiture incident to the winning of each new life.

In view, therefore, of the paramount importance of her function in the premises, and the justice, if not necessity, of consulting her wishes in the matter, the time will have arrived to emancipate woman by freeing her from the practical slavery to the male sex that has been her lot since the beginning of the world.

If the consumptive drudge of a farmer's wife, pleading in vain to be spared the ordeal of bearing her twelfth child while eleven are still clinging to her skirts and wearing her life away in ministering unaided to their multitudinous necessities and childish diseases, is not slavery, the resemblance is too close to be wholesome. True, her husband is supposed to love her in his own willful way, as he freely comes and goes, quite heedless of the heavy end of the log that he has given her to carry. This kind of love, however, has been the chief cause of her misery. She will now be given a chance to do some of the loving in her own way and have a voice in making the rules of the game.

Because the world can grow no bigger and there is no benefit to come from undue density of population, it will be the consensus of opinion that if every woman who can, will give birth to two children, one boy and one girl, she will have taken all the risk that can reasonably be asked of her.

In order to make up for the loss of population by premature deaths and by such of her sisters as may have been denied the power to do their part, every woman who has born only two sons

or two daughters will be encouraged to have a third child, in the hopes that it will be of the sex opposite to that of her first two. After the third child, regardless of its sex, it will be entirely optional with her whether she have any more or not.

There is an old saying, "If the man bore the first child and the woman bore the second, there would never be a third." Whether it would be so or not, there seems to be no justice for the father, who takes no physical risk and experiences no physical discomfort, being the arbiter as to how frequently the risk should be assumed by the mother.

There will be at once a protest from a certain minority and inferior class of men. They will say in effect that, while a woman may be content to confine her sexual efforts solely in the direction of creating new life, with themselves; it is not so much a matter of creating new life as gratifying the one they already have, adding, "That was what women were made for anyway." They will no longer be able to hold out the ancient threat of non-support and will be driven to the ridiculous position of alternately pleading appetite on the one hand, and on the other hand hinting at a return to the stone age and recourse to force of superior strength.

With feelings of pity for such mental weaklings, calling themselves men, and to quiet the unnecessary panic of fear which they had allowed to take possession of them, the physicians, both

men and women, will answer in substance as follows:

That the male sex through centuries of meretricious literature, art and lines of thought, has degraded the physical phenomenon of the sexual relation from a higher privilege to be earned by merit, into a mere habit, distress to be relieved or at best an appetite to be appeased. The institution of marriage, however sacred its religious imagery, had become, under a system of man-made laws, a man invention. The purpose of such invention was to enslave woman under social exactions and penalties from which she had no escape or alternative but to submit to whatever was required of her by her lord and master. Under some conditions of high life the responsibility of providing which the man had to assume, even at the trouble of work, and the idle and care-free life the woman was permitted to live, seemed to offer some compensation for her sexual slavery. She expressed herself as quite agreeable to the arrangement which, in her opinion, could not be improved upon. It has always been that a slave's eyes are shut to its own degradation whenever it is allowed a sufficient degree of idleness and self-indulgence.

Furthermore, it has been proven by those men who have been deprived of their liberty for a considerable length of time, that their health never suffered from enforced continence, but, on the contrary, improved. In cases of unusual virility, nature kindly comes to the rescue with romantic

dreams, and neither the body or mind suffers any irreparable mischief, if any mischief at all.

However, under any circumstances, there are frequent and protracted periods when, from one natural cause or another, a woman is temporarily incapable of conceiving. Considerable time must also elapse before she becomes fully cognizant of having done so, and the power to conceive ceases altogether at a comparatively early age.

Assuming then, that the number of men and women of suitable age to be consorts are about equal, that no unnatural means are resorted to for the purpose of preventing conception and no greater frequency of child bearing than that proposed is contemplated, then, in that case, every male will have all the genital sensation that is good for him and he will consequently continue to hold the conjugal privilege in proper esteem and respect.

Those competent to judge will have also become convinced that cohabitation is a constant temptation to excess, as well as a great danger to the innocent party whenever the other of them indulges in promiscuous amours.

Such conduct is almost inevitable when undue indulgence renders them unresponsive to each other and prompts them to resort to the stimulus of new personalities to continue in the gratification of a lust that has now become a mania and quite uncontrollable.

It is true that ninety and nine out of every hundred intelligent and constant young couples will

never come to such a pass, but the one that does, is altogether one too many. It is sure to do frightful mischief to the race, extending over many years and bringing down horrible suffering upon innocent heads.

As in the case of the liquor or opium habit, the ninety and nine will be glad to submit to needless prohibition and exactions in order that the one may not fall victim to temptation with all the attendant train of woe that would be sure to follow.

Accordingly, it will be finally and irrevocably decreed to isolate the sexes permanently and so to protect them from themselves and from each other. This will be accomplished by making it impossible for them to enter into any conjugal relations, except under conditions that will afford a guarantee of absolute safety to both persons and also to the STATE, which has assumed to take care of the consequences.

Beginning on a predetermined and duly advertised date, all private residences without any exception, that remain occupied, will be declared disorderly, because ungovernable, and absolutely and permanently closed by the police. The buildings will be remodeled for lodging houses as hereinafter described, or converted to whatever other use they may be suited for. The venerable institution heretofore known as home will be no more. There will be something better to take its place.

A man's house will no longer be a potential nest of vice. It will no longer be his castle in which to keep his dungeon cells or chamber of

horrors, and the individual can no longer practice within his or her walls any abominations that can be concealed from the outside.

All males and females shall, on or before such date, betake themselves respectively to lodging houses to be tenanted exclusively by their own sex, taking such of their effects as their new quarters can accommodate. There they will take up their respective abodes and establish their virtuous couches with due formalities.

The lodging houses tenanted by women will be conducted in every detail by women, and be inaccessible at all times to males under any pretenses whatever, with the following exceptions:

Mechanics employed to make necessary repairs will be admitted for the purpose of doing their work and while on the premises will be continually under the eye of female police. Male physicians called in as specialists, will be admitted only when accompanied by the female physician who is attending the patient, or when in consultation with a female physician in connection with a prenuptial medical examination. All arrests, whenever they occur, will be made by female police, and in case of explosion or fire that gets beyond the control of the inmates, it is presumed that any man found on the premises with no adequate reason for being there will be summarily dealt with.

In like manner, the men's lodging houses will be exclusively peopled and operated by men, whether manager or servant. No men will be allowed to

bring any woman into the house at any time or under any circumstances, excepting that a female physician may be admitted as a specialist or in connection with a prenuptial examination, if duly accompanied by the male physician of the patient or examinee.

The isolation of the sexes, while in the houses where they sleep, will be absolute.

Such houses will be equipped with parlors for receiving and entertaining guests of their own sex, for whom they will also provide sleeping accommodations when necessary.

There will also be dining-rooms, tea-rooms, music-rooms, libraries, swimming pools, gymnasiums and in short all the comforts of a completely appointed hotel for one sex only.

There will, of course, be houses of different degrees of elegance for different rates of charges or people of different degrees of wealth, and the private apartments of the guests will range all the way from one bedroom to a suite of parlors, chambers and private baths.

The men and women will meet, however, at business, at church, at the theatre, the opera, the concert, the lecture, the library, or the museum, as well as on the street, at the athletic fields, on the excursion or in the park. They will have the same freedom that they always have had to form acquaintances and display their accomplishments. They will all have their clothes on, however, and be under public observation. There will be no

accommodations or opportunity for any form of disorderly dalliance.

All hotels for the accommodation of travelers, all ocean steamships, all river night boats and Pullman sleepers will be divided into two distinct parts for the exclusive use of each sex while slumbering. The two parts will communicate in such a way as to permit husbands and wives, or traveling companions of opposite sexes to be together in public. It will, however, be impossible for them to be together alone and beyond the reach of interruption. They may escape from observation by penetrating the forest or jungle, but there will no longer be unregulated public accommodations in which the sexes can be together in private.

All persons reaching the age of twenty years, after transmitting advices of residence and portraits to their respective birth houses will receive therefrom in return, a definite number of half-tone copies of their full face portraits. These copies will be on special fine grade paper about 3 by 5 inches in size and have printed on the back the nativity number of themselves and parents, as appear in the registry of their birth and on their individual tablets.

The instruments will be the official identification docket, and bear the date of issue and the signature immediately under the picture, which will be known to have been taken by an official photographer on the birth day antedating by a few days the printing of the copies at the birth house. They will be used on all occasions, in business, society

or private relation requiring such identification until the next ensuing birthday. After receiving the subsequent portrait and advice, the birth house will issue a new lot of dockets to the address given and bearing the succeeding years date under the new picture.

Only during the period of dependency can the guardian attend to the annual transmission of the child's portrait for the birth house files.

After the age of twenty years, it will rest entirely on the sense of duty of the adults and the degree of punctilliousness that will characterize their attitude in the matter.

It will be very natural in many instances for persons to neglect such detail, but the tendency to carelessness will be prevented by the knowledge that if they do neglect to conform to such requirements they will fail for a whole year to obtain any identification dockets. Failure to obtain these dockets will expose them to great inconvenience, embarrassment and maybe loss during the year they neglected to do so. This will automatically penalize their default and operate to deter them from neglecting to comply with so reasonable an exaction.

A person who willfully goes into hiding and refuses to give an account of himself or herself will lose all legal identity and be incapable of entering into any form of contract, whether for love or money. Even then it is highly improbable that he or she can succeed in long concealing the

fact of whom he or she be and will sooner or later be obliged to give up the secret.

All persons, upon reaching the age of twenty years, will select and retain a practising physician of the same sex, who shall be known and recognized as their personal physician. Physicians will name their successors in practice in case of death, and any other change desired by any patient can only be made by complying with prescribed formalities, whereby a complete transfer of all pertinent record will be made to the physician who succeeds.

Such personal physician will have permanent and complete charge of the patient's health and physical wellbeing, regardless of how frequently there may be occasion for medical services, and accordingly will be admitted to the patient's lodgings without hindrance or delay at any hour of the day or night.

The name, nativity number and practising license number of the physician will be made the subject of a document to be transmitted to the birth house of each patient and placed in the personal portfolio.

At birth houses and nurseries, resident physician will be in charge of each case.

When the young folks reach the legal and suitable age and proceed to look for a mate, the man must win the confidence, admiration and love of a financially independent woman as well trained and proficient as himself. He must not only know how to please her by his personality but convince her that he is the man she wants to be the parent of

her child. On the other hand, neither the youth nor the maid will be confronted with the problems of organizing a domestic establishment, of providing for the bride during confinement or for the child when born. Every necessity of a financial or material kind will be as free as the air they breathe and the only assurance to be required is the sincerity of their mutual attachment.

Either party may therefore take the initiative and in due course declare their passion. Before any consummation thereof is possible, however, they must first comply with certain legal and unavoidable requirements.

If at any time, the young lovers wish to know each other better and under different surroundings, before becoming committed as consorts, they may elect to do either of the following things:

To accompany each other after business hours to places of amusement or, if the resources of either or both of them allow, and their business engagements permit, they may take a trip together across the continent or across the ocean, before being even ostensibly engaged. There will be no need of a chaperone. The perfect system of isolation in vogue will have made it perfectly proper, under such conditions, to take journeys together. Under present usage, such conduct would be hazardous in the extreme. Reputation, if not morals, would now suffer, because making immorality so easy. Human morals will have been made fool-proof. There will be no temptation to misbehave, because misbehaving will be impossible.

When finally deciding to be consorts, the young people will exchange identification dockets and memoranda of their respective physicians.

The youth and the maid will each take the docket received from the other, and together with one of their own, they will transmit them to their own birth house with an application for a marriage license. Each of them must procure such license independently of the other.

The application which each will send to his or her own birth house will be accompanied by both dockets or portraits and contain the identification numbers and signatures of both parties to the proposed nuptials and the names and addresses of their respective personal physicians.

The application of each lover will be filed at his or her respective birth house and placed in his or her private portfolio. Marriage licenses will then be granted by both birth houses. The license granted to the bride by her birth house will contain first her name and nativity number, second, the grooms name and nativity number, third, the name and address of her physician, and fourth, the name and address of the groom's physician.

It will also have securely attached in places provided therefor, the two portraits which accompanied the application. The portrait of the bride will occupy the left top corner, and that of the groom the right top corner.

The license granted the groom by his birth house will be identical in substance to that issued

to the bride. The groom's portrait, however, will be on the left, and the brides' on the right top corner. The groom's name and nativity number and also the name and address of his physician, will be stated first and those of the bride last in each instance.

The documentary evidence will then show that they have concurrently, mutually and separately obtained licenses from their respective birth houses or places of registration, that they have regularly reported thereto, and that there is nothing there on file that disqualifies them from entering into a union.

The license will then be transmitted by their respective birth houses to their respective physicians at the addresses given. The bride's license will be sent to her physician, and the groom's license will be sent to his physician, who will both receive them in due course.

The physicians will then meet, enter into joint consultation and in each other's presence will be admitted to the lodgings of both bride and groom, where, in a room especially appointed therefor, in both of the respective lodgings, the bride and groom will in turn be subjected to a thorough and searching physical examination by both of the physicians simultaneously and jointly.

The physicians, still acting in concert, will, over their joint signatures, in a place upon the license provided therefor, enter their findings in one or the other of three comprehensive words as the case may be, viz.: 1—Potential; 2—Sterile; 3—

Ineligible. In case of finding 3 applying to either party, both licenses will be marked "rejected" and returned to the respective birth houses for cancellation. The incident will be closed.

In case of findings 1 and 2 the licenses will be given to the bride and groom with the approval and blessing of both of their physicians.

In most instances finding 2 will be a matter of personal knowledge of the examinee's own physician which, if it be known to be a fact, the physician will be in duty bound to report for the information of both parties concerned.

The young couple, after comparing the findings of their physicians, in each case may still determine whether to go on with the romance or voluntarily return the license to the birth houses for cancellation.

Upon returning their licenses while they are still in their possession, they regain their freedom to try again in the way provided.

The question of the marriage rite or ceremony will then become a matter of religious scruple only. The state will not require more than the precautions provided by the marriage license and the medical certificate of a male and female physician in consultation.

There will be, however, no benefit and possibly harm in forbidding religious solemnity and tradition or discouraging conjugal constancy arising from psychological causes too deep and mysterious to trifle with. Accordingly, wedding bells will continue to ring, and parents, relatives and friends of

the bridal couple will continue to attend the church wedding and the marriage feast, wherever and whenever the parties to the nuptials are so disposed and voluntarily inclined.

No license will be granted to anybody for whom a license is still outstanding. No person can have more than one consort at a time and therefore must be off with the old before being on with the new.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CONTACT

The next step in the lovers' programme will be to engage their bridal chambers. These can only be procured at legally constituted assignation houses organized and conducted according to law for nuptial appointments only. The procedure will be first personally and simultaneously to deposit their marriage licenses at the office of the house at which they will be assigned to private rooms. The licenses of both bride and groom will be kept in separate files, and as in all other cases the nativity numbers will be the index to the files.

The inhabitants of these houses will come and go only in pairs and while there, they will be closeted in their own apartments and dependent solely upon each other for entertainment, except when in the auditorium. The apartments which they will engage anew for each time of occupancy and must surrender at or before the end of twenty-four hours, will be furnished and decorated in varying degrees of costliness, consistent with the rental charges.

Accordingly, they will only occupy their bridal chambers when they have occasion to do so, and at all other time will be either alone at their lodg-

ings, at business, or together at some place of public amusement, where they will find a greater variety, if not a greater intensity of enjoyment.

The only ingress or egress to or from their apartments will be through the office, where certain formalities will be gone through with on every occasion of occupancy. They will approach a common desk or two desks standing side by side. A man clerk behind one desk will face the groom, and a woman clerk behind the other desk will face the bride as they present themselves and announce their respective nativity numbers. Each clerk will thereupon take the license from the file rack and after identifying the party by the portrait, will endorse on the back of the license the current day's date. The man clerk will then hand the groom the key to the bridal chamber and the woman clerk will hand the bride a small ticket containing four dates. The pair will then proceed at once to occupy the apartment assigned to them.

The four dates on the card given to the bride will be understood by her to signify: first, the current days' date as entered on both the licenses, her own and the groom's before restoring them to the file; second, the date when she may first expect to feel life and should reserve her room in the birth house; third, the date when she should take possession of her reservation, and fourth, the date upon which she will bear a child, or two hundred and eighty days from the first date given. This card will be her calendar only in the event of there

being a sequel to the present occasion, otherwise it may be thrown away.

Whenever licenses shall be deposited in any assignation house, they will be registered in a book to be kept for such purpose. The house will then become the custodian of the licenses and responsible for the safe return to the birth house by whom issued, unless transferred to the birth house wherein the bride becomes confined. At the time the bride makes her reservation she will direct that both the licenses of herself and the groom be transmitted to the birth house that she will designate. The licenses must be received at the birth house before a room can be reserved for the bride. In the event that there are no licenses in existence, the case will be committed to a criminal ward and sterilization after delivery will be the inevitable procedure of the authorities.

If, for any reason, the bridal couple wish to change their nuptial residence either to the next street or to another state, they must first determine, locate and identify the new house they wish to occupy and upon making proper application, the licenses will be formally transferred from the old to the new house.

Under no circumstances, however, will the bride and groom again get physical possession of their licenses after they have once been deposited in a house of assignation. Every time that they together occupy private apartments, it must be at a house wherein the licenses are on file, and the date of the occasion must be endorsed on each

license. Either the bride or groom may, at any time after two hundred and eighty days have elapsed since the last date endorsed on the license, visit the assignation house alone and direct that both licenses be returned to their respective birth houses for cancellation.

Whenever the bride becomes confined, the marriage license will automatically terminate and the legal relationship of consorts will automatically cease. Both the bride's and groom's copy of the license will be already in the custody of the birth house, where they will afford irrefutable evidence as to the parentage of the child.

When the child is born, both licenses will each be returned to the birth house where granted and there cancelled. The romance will have turned its full circle and be complete. The father is now free to form a new attachment if he elects to do so, in which case he must repeat the entire procedure and conform to such requirements over again.

The mother, when she graduates from the nursery, will also be free, when so inclined, to repeat the same experience, either with the same consort, if mutually agreeable, or with a new consort if it so come to pass. In either case the same procedure must be gone through and the same exactions complied with as attached to her first child. The interval, however, is entirely under her own control.

In case the entire space on the back of the license for noting the dates of meeting becomes filled, and there is still no prospects of issue or

intention to cancel the license, the relationship may continue unchanged and separate documents may be provided and attached to receive further notations. If, however, the parties wish still to be constant to each other until death, they may have their licenses stamped across the face "Mutually Sterile," and given into their personal possession with the knowledge and approval of their respective birth houses and upon the recommendation of their respective physicians. Such licenses will gain admission for them in any house of assignment without the necessity of being there on file except during the hours of occupancy. Accordingly, they are free to change their place of residence as often as agreeable or travel continually if they wish. After their licenses have been so stamped and given into their possession, they cannot again cancel the old and obtain a new while both survive, but must remain committed to each other alone.

This privilege will only be granted, however, where either one or the other is certified as sterile, or the woman has passed the child bearing age. As long, however, as there is the remotest possibility of the woman becoming a mother, any marriage license which she may possess at such time must be on file and in the custody of an authorized assignment house. All possibility of the license getting lost or parted and the situation thereby getting beyond control will be obviated.

It is foolish to attempt to evade the primary truth that man is a functioning biological organ-

ism. The elementary functions are those of locomotion, assimilation and reproduction. The first two are merely necessary and subordinate to the third. The fulfillment of conscious existence, the purpose of being and the supreme function of life is the perpetuation of the species. The living being that fails to reproduce itself, fails to function. The male or female that is denied children is denied the power to fulfill its purpose. This nature tells us in a thousand different ways. On every hand, in both animal and vegetable life, we see the irrefutable evidence of reproduction. All forms of life come under the same dominating law. The human race is no exception to the general rule.

It is generally understood, either consciously or subconsciously, that to behold beauty of face and form in the opposite sex arouses and stimulates amorous desires.

This is supposed to be most pronounced, although not exclusively, in the male, and under perfectly healthy and normal physical conditions it is reasonable to assume that both sexes share equally in the operation of the law.

The desires thus aroused are so interwoven with the love of beauty for beauty's sake and with the critical understanding and appreciation of the artistic, that the mere promise of pleasurable touch and titillation is quite lost sight of for the moment in the admiration and wonder that the sight of bodily beauty awakens in even a child, incapable as yet of any other reaction.

But the sensual in nature is very persistent in coming to the surface and making its presence known. While the stimulation of the poetic and platonic passions is delightful to experience, it is quite evident that the design of nature is to awaken the animal passions as well. By suggestion of the possible pleasure of sensation, nature lures us to taste its sweets and so keeps the species from becoming extinct. Were personal attachment and the sole love of creating life and ministering to its needs at the expense of our own ease the only inducements, it is doubtful if they would be sufficient to overcome our disinclination to assume the burden.

The modern emotional dancer performs in the finest class of auditorium, before cultured and critical audiences, in her bare feet and in a costume so light and diaphanous as to leave nothing to the imagination. Moving with the grace that only perfect health, physical culture and artistic training can inspire, she creates a picture of transcendent beauty and loveliness. All cynical criticism is at once disarmed and it becomes quite impossible to even think, much less believe, that the purpose underlying the beautiful exhibition could have originated in obscene or lewd imaginings.

The theory that "skin is sin, and the more skin the more sin," formed the basis of an attack by an anti-vice society, on one of the most beautiful paintings ever exhibited. Because of its freedom from the slightest tinge of wantonness and the consequent high place it had established in the

public esteem, the attack broke down and replicas of "September Morn" have since been added to numerous collections. It can now be found both in the portfolios and on the walls of the most scrupulous and exacting people, who unhesitatingly admit their admiration of its beauty.

The human mind is so constituted that it always has and always will love to look upon the physical beauty of its own species, and entertain an innate conviction that it has the inalienable right to do so. It is as futile to forbid looking, as to forbid breathing, and it is merely a matter of wise regulation concerning the time, place and circumstances.

Public exhibitions that unduly stimulate the sexual instinct are wisely held to be immoral. Regardless of the ugliness or beauty of the players or of the acts and situations portrayed, they are prohibited by law except in admittedly immoral countries.

As long, however, as the exhibitions contain nothing revolting or gruesomely pathetic, but only that which is normal, happy and beautiful, they are perfectly proper scenes to be witnessed, studied and sympathetically enjoyed by bridal couples about to enter upon the raptures of their conjugal rights. The greater the preparatory stimulation that can be engendered, the more ecstatic the gratification of the passion that ensues.

The new estimate of woman as man's equal, has emancipated her from subordination to him. It has abolished the feudal idea of her submission

to his every whim, without regard to her own tastes and inclinations in the premises. This new order quite precludes the oriental idea of the groom requiring the bride to perform an Arabic muscle dance or give him any other manifestation of her voluptuousness. Some other expedient must be adopted if it becomes desirable to tone him up for his contemplated orgasm.

There, however, will be no objection to both bride and groom being afforded suggestive entertainment of a proper kind at such time.

It is quite reasonable to assume that the lovers will mutually conspire to make each event a success. The more temperate of either will discourage any greater frequency than is physically beneficial, and so impose a wholesome restraint upon the other.

Accordingly, each assignation house will be equipped with a comfortable auditorium containing a stage upon which actors may perform, or at least a screen upon which an operator can project motion pictures. The plays or pictures will be of characteristic subjects calculated to dispel abstract meditation and focus the minds of the audience on the dominating object of their presence.

The bridal couples about to occupy their private chambers will visit the auditorium and watch the entertainment until in their opinion they are in a proper frame of mind to continue their own program.

The subjects to be portrayed upon the stage or screen will have educational value pertinent to the

governing consideration of the parties present. They accordingly will be invoked to excite emulation and can be critically studied for the information they will impart or the entertainment they will afford.

The range selected for the studies to be exhibited will be limited only by excluding everything that would be objectionable and depressing to the spirits. Every class of portrayal that will be engaging and exhilarating, no matter how sacred, will be freely made bare before the high priests of the race, who alone will be present.

Young people gifted with extraordinary grace and beauty of face and form will, for the pleasure of their race, and liberal consideration for their services, act either on the stage or before the motion camera under ideal illuminating arrangements. In their performances they will realize all the poetry of motion and mobility of facial and bodily expression and suggestion that a natural and gifted artist can bring to the interpretation of a passion and the portrayal of the successive and component phases.

In consequence of the unique conditions under which these exhibitions will be given and the highly specialized purpose that they will serve, a distinctive class of drama and individual histrionics will develop, that would be impossible under present conditions. While free from the vulgarities and obscenities that deform so much of the present-day drama, they will abound in features of realism

that could not be safely ventured in any other place.

Accordingly the public playhouse to which the people resort for comedy, tragedy, music and vaudeville will be relatively the same as today, making due allowance for the change of public taste and the new themes that will absorb public interest.

The inducement to beget children will change from unavoidable necessity to substantial opportunity. Only parents of record will be eligible for positions of high authority and command. There will be numerous occupations, skilled and unskilled, that will be open to both young and old, in which the question of parenthood will not enter. Officers of an executive character and requiring experience and judgment as essential concomitants, however, will be filled only by fathers and mothers. All other things being equal, parenthood will count fifty per cent. in the qualification for many positions not absolutely out of the reach of the childless. The greater possibilities of the career open to fathers and mothers will afford a strong reason for winning and wedding a fruitful consort. One child will be sufficient for either parent to qualify and there will be no bounty offered for big families. Quality and not quantity will be the main desideratum. Strength and efficiency of body and mind will count for more than numbers. They will do best for their country who give the ablest offspring.

CHAPTER IX.

THE GENEALOGY.

Under the new order of things it will be possible for every person to obtain a full genealogical record since the beginning of human registration. In order to take advantage of such possibility to the full, a standard and logical method of assigning proper names will be adopted.

Every child will receive three names, consisting of one given name indicating sex, and two family names indicating the stock on the side of each parent. The given name and first family name will be the same as those of the parent of the same sex and the last name will be the family name of the parent of the opposite sex, that is to say, the second name of said parent, for example: PAUL FREEMAN MATTHEWS, a man and ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE BLAUVELT, a woman, are the parents of two children, a boy and girl, who are full brother and sister. The children will accordingly be named

PAUL FREEMAN NIGHTINGALE (boy),
ELIZBETH NIGHTINGALE FREEMAN (girl).

Assuming as an alternative that both children

are boys and full brothers, then their names will be
PAUL FREEMAN NIGHTINGALE,
PAUL FREEMAN NIGHTINGALE SECOND.

Or if both children are girls and full sisters
their names will be
ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE FREEMAN,
ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE FREEMAN SECOND.

After the birth of the younger of two full brothers or of two full sisters, the older will append the word "First" to his or her name. This will show that after either of the older children there had been born to the same parents a younger child of the same sex and conversely that before either of the younger children there had been born to the same parents an older child of the same sex.

As full brothers of brothers, and full sisters of sisters will be the exception, and half brothers and sisters, where of the same sex, the most probable, there will be little occasion to affix the word "second," less occasion to fix the word "third," and least to affix the word "fourth." The greater number of instances in which it does occur will be in the case of twins and triplets of the same sex.

In order therefore for persons to compile their own genealogical record, they will first consult the records of their own nativity, either on the tablets worn upon their own persons, or on the yearbooks of their own birth houses.

These books will be found, in each case, at the genealogical library of the nearest birth house in their immediate vicinities.

After learning the nativity numbers of their

parents, they will in turn consult the records of each parent's birth and so learn the nativity number of their grandparents. They will proceed in this manner until they have collected the requisite data to construct their family tree or pedigree, which will be in diagrammatic form.

In constructing the diagram, it will be assumed that we ascend from our ancestors and not descend, that time is rising, not falling. The roots of the family tree are in the ground and the present generation is the top branches. In every record the person who stands for the ultimatum is that top leaf and will appear at the top of the diagram.

The first outline of each genealogical record will form one diagram and occupy one page in the book of pedigree, varying in depth according to the number of generations to be considered. It will begin at the top with the name of the person whose pedigree is the subject of the compilation and descend in two columns. The column on the left hand will be the direct ascent on the side of the ascendant's own sex, and the column on the right, the direct ascent of the opposite sex. These will be the lines of descent as we go down into the past, the most remote ancestors being at the bottom. If the record goes further into the past than one page can accommodate, it will be continued on a second page and if need be, a third. The principle of its construction, however, will limit it to two columns only, as just explained.

The outline of the genealogical record of Paul

Freeman Nightingale and that of his full sister, Elizabeth, would accordingly look like this:

PAUL FREEMAN NIGHTINGALE.

PAUL FREEMAN MATTHEWS	ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE BLAUVELT
PAUL FREEMAN ANDERSON	ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE BEACONFIELD
PAUL FREEMAN WESLEY	ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE LOVELACE
PAUL FREEMAN CHAPMAN	ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE GRISWOLD
PAUL FREEMAN REMINGTON	ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE DONALDSON

ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE FREEMAN.

ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE BLAUVELT	PAUL FREEMAN MATTHEWS
ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE BEACONFIELD	PAUL FREEMAN ANDERSON
ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE LOVELACE	PAUL FREEMAN WESLEY
ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE GRISWOLD	PAUL FREEMAN CHAPMAN
ELIZABETH NIGHTINGALE DONALDSON	PAUL FREEMAN REMINGTON

Accordingly we see that Paul Freeman Nightingale is the son of Paul Freeman Matthews, who was the son of Paul Freeman Anderson, who in turn was the son of Paul Freeman Wesley, and so on. Beyond indicating that the family names of his paternal grandmother and great-grandmothers, going backward, were processively Matthews, Anderson, Wesley, Chapman and Remington, nothing further concerning their given names and fathers' names will appear at this stage of the record. The record on the paternal side will regard only the lines of males. In order to learn the full name of any of the paternal grandmothers as indicated by the third name of each male ancestor, it will be necessary to examine each of the said male ancestor's individual birth record, whereupon genealogical research on the side of their respective mothers can be made.

It will be observed in the outline of Paul's genealogy, that his first and second name and those of his father, grandfather and all male ancestors on his father's side are constant, but

as to the third or last name they all terminate differently. There will consequently be no occasion to use the suffix junior, unless the family name of the boy's paternal grandmother happens to be the same as that of his own mother. In such case the full name of both father and son would be the same and require the suffix Jr. to the son's name in order to distinguish him from his father.

The same law that governs the structure of the genealogical outline of Paul applies also to that of his sister Elizabeth in every detail. It will be observed, however, that in her case the place of honor which is the first or left, is given to the mother and grandmother, while on the last or right side appears the father and grandfathers.

In both cases, however, only the line of each parent's own sex is shown and the particulars of maternal grandfathers and paternal grandmothers will, in every instance, form the subject of a new diagram.

All persons, therefore, will have a name of their own which they will acquire from both parents, two-thirds from the parent of their own sex and one-third from the parent of the opposite sex. The man will cease to give the woman the "protection of his name," because she will have no greater need of his name than he will have for her name. Her identity is no more swallowed up by his, than is his identity swallowed up by her's. They each own a whole personality and name of their own and will continue to do so.

If, however, for any reason of religious scruple, sentiment or expediency, either party wants their name to disclose the fact that they have chosen a consort for life, they may take the family name of the chosen consort as the fourth name of their own. In order to do so, however, they must advise their respective birth houses of their determination to constancy. The birth houses will thereupon issue them licenses stamped "constant," or order outstanding licenses to be returned to be so stamped and registered. Licenses so stamped cannot be cancelled while both parties survive nor can the step be rescinded when once taken. There will be no trifling allowed with the conjugal relations.

Before each name in the left hand column and after each name in the right hand column will be a rectangle surmounttd by a ring. In the rectangle will be the nativity number and in the ring the date and reference number to the biographical synopsis described later.

The nativity number of each parent and grandparent will be the index to the data for constructing a corresponding diagram for them which will follow on succeeding pages, one to a page.

In the male genealogy, the diagrams of the father and paternal grandfather and great-grandfathers in turn, will occupy the pages next succeeding the outline and the diagrams of the mother, grandmother and great-grandmothers, will follow in order. In the female genealogy, the diagrams of the mother, grandmother and great-grand-

mothers will take precedence over the father, grandfather and great-grandfathers, but in all other respects the same general rules governing male and female alike will apply.

Corresponding diagrams will then be prepared for each paternal grandmother and great-grandmother, as well as for each maternal grandfather and great-grandfather, to the extent that it is desirable to go. It will be possible either to follow the direct male and female line as shown in the first outline back to the beginning or going back only a few generations to carry the inquiry into all the allied branches arising from the dual parentage of each ancestor on both sides.

In every instance, the diagram at each development will be the control or index of the diagrams of the next development. Each diagram will be the outline of an ancestors' pedigree and for that reason the loose leaf form of binder will be universally used.

Whenever any person in the entire world of registered population gains distinction in science, art, literature, leadership or any other field of achievement or endeavor, a definite plan will be followed whereby a permanent and instantly available record of the facts will be made.

Such persons will, as in the past, become the subject of general interest and newspaper notoriety and many details will be written, read and remembered. In addition to all popular forms of interest and recognition, the birth house of every such person's nativity will prepare a brief synopsis

of the performance, discovery or circumstance that has distinguished him or her. Each such synopsis will be as full and rich in detail as can be comprehended in a statutory number of words, which in a prescribed size of type can be printed on a standard size page to be universally employed for such purpose. Extending across the top margin of said page will be the nativity number of the celebrity, which will be the index to the great division of the file, next the year, day and reference item number of the synopsis, which will be the index to the particular page or bulletin.

Immediately under the top margin and in a clear rectangular space let down into the body of the printed matter, like an ornamental or illuminated initial, will be the portrait of the celebrity in miniature (about one-quarter size) taken from the most recent photograph.

An edition equal in number to the existing birth-houses will then be published and a copy transmitted to each of said birth houses in exchange for similar biographical publications of their own native personnel received in like manner from them.

As all birth houses have exchanged yearly printed and bound copies of their birth register (as stated in Chapter 1), each house will now have not only a complete library of all the registered births, but also a loose leaf file of bulletins of all deeds of fame in all parts of the world, as well as at all times since such records began.

When each biographical bulletin is published or

received in exchange by a birth house, the year, day and reference number will be posted in the printed volume of the birth register in a space provided therefor at the end of the line or nativity record of the person to whom it refers. As there will be only space for one such notation in the printed birth register, it will be made on issue or receipt of the first bulletin. When succeeding bulletins concerning the same person are issued or received by each birth house, the date and reference number of the first one, as entered in the year book, will be noted on the back of each succeeding one, and simultaneously and in turn, the date and reference number of each succeeding bulletin will be noted in chronological order on the back of the first one. By this means the date and reference number entered against the printed birth record will point to the first bulletin, which, when taken out of the files, will have noted on its back the index to all other bulletins of the same celebrity on file.

These may all be taken from the file, and from their collective stories a general epitome of the celebrity's whole career may be sketched in convenient size for collecting as a supporting volume to a genealogy in which said celebrity's name appears.

Whenever a person engaged in compiling a genealogical record comes across an ancestor against whose name there appears date and reference number to a biographical bulletin, all material facts concerning such ancestor's deeds or

achievements will become at once accessible and such attention can be given to them, and such abstracts made, as the importance of the facts and the nearness or remoteness of the consanguinity seem to justify. All genealogical records can therefore be accompanied by a biographical digest of each ancestor and so enable lovers to show the full quality of their heredity and all acts of their ancestors in any direction or line of relationship for which they have reason to be proud.

The function of every birth house will therefore include a genealogical department open to the public in much the same way as a public library. In this department will be kept the year books and biographical bulletins accessible for use in connection with genealogical and biographical research, which will be extensively carried on.

CHAPTER X.

THE PROPAGANDA.

At the outset, this story will be regarded as in the category of simple fiction, with the additional interest that attaches to flights of the imagination coming within the realm of possibilities.

The absence of anything approaching the supernatural or even mysterious will hold the readers to the contemplation of potential realities and keep their feet on the ground. There will be awakened only those qualities of speculation as have their origin in desire.

The wish will be father to the thought and the idea of having the wish realized, if only in the distant future, and by generations yet to come, will smell sweet, claim attention and excite inquiry into the essential details. The story will therefore be received with mixed emotions and ideas.

There will be merely the picture side, or entertainment for the moment, while back of the superficial appearances and reactions there will be the subconscious approval and recognition of the serious side of the proposals and a dawning purpose to put them to practical use.

The subject dealt with, is life in all of its radical details from the cradle to the grave. It will always be of supreme importance to every alert mind. It was equally important in popular estimation, a century ago. It is today and will pre-empt the thoughts with the same power and fascination a century hence. In any event, through the publication of this work and others that will follow from the impetus given the overspreading idea, will become standard and permanent. Until the basic concept is elaborated and enlivened by more graceful writers, this work will be read extensively and with greater avidity as the importance of the problems with which it deals become more and more matters of popular concern.

The component ideas and their structural relationship to each other and to the entire program will become generally known and people will come to recognize the idea as not only serious but suggestively constructive in a hopeful and practical way.

It will only remain to remove the impediments to give the plan free action. Radicalism and conservatism will both be aroused and lock horns. Orators and writers, pro and con, will cross swords. Literature, advocating and attacking the expedients proposed will appear in many forms and many places. Books, magazines, newspapers and bulletins will enter the lists and the time-worn subjects of the equality of the sexes, free love, and the economic independence of woman will be fought all over again, although

none of them have any bearing on the subject beyond what is purely incidental.

While everybody will agree on the main issue, that every baby should have a fair chance, that all adults should give an account of themselves, and that those evils that have brought untold and needless misery upon the race, should be exterminated, there will still be a strong opposition to the employment of the only effective expedients. The multitude will say, "Let well enough alone; we are doing as well as can be expected," etc.

As is now the case with respect to the great questions of prohibition, single tax and woman suffrage, everyone will be found on one side or the other of the main questions involved in the regulations of registration, isolation and contact.

From the moment the notion of making practical application of the theory advanced enters the mind, nobody will entertain the slightest hope of living to see the promised benefits that will result from such measures.

The only motive for attempting the Herculean task of changing the foundations of the world will be the belief that as surely as the present-day methods (from which we now suffer) will bring misery and pain on our posterity, so will the radical changes in procedure comprehended in the proposed plan not only save them from the dire distress that impends, but give to them the happiness that excels any that is known in the present age.

It will be self-evident that years must elapse

before even the outskirts of the promised land are reached. On the other hand, it will be admitted that steps cannot be taken too soon, if even our great-grandchildren are to be given the protection, training and happiness that appear to us in the vision.

Such radical measures as the establishment of birth houses, nurseries and kindergartens, on the lines indicated, marking the first step in the reformation proposed, will present no greater difficulties than the establishment of hospitals, jails or any other class of present-day institutions.

The principal necessity will be funds, and in order to get funds there must be a general willingness to appropriate them. This willingness will arise from a popular and intelligent approval of the plan and of its ultimate objective. The present generation will assume the load in the interest of posterity, after coming fully to believe that posterity will be benefited to such an extent as will justify the making of the immediate sacrifice. The generations that are to profit will be quite beyond the reach of the burden. The time-honored expedient of long term bonds will not avail, because no bonds can be made long enough to reach. It must be a work of love or not at all. Like the builders of ancient temples, who began their work with no hope of living to finish, and were consoled in the knowledge that some other hand would complete the task by them begun.

The immediate prospect of instituting initial steps and making initial provision that will revo-

lutionize the present methods of living and care of infants without any personal advantage to the mature of the present generation (who will be required nevertheless to pay the piper), will meet with high resistance.

The banker never was particularly keen about paying for the keep of the bootblack's baby. Howbeit, the babies, and the very little babies at that, will be the first to be folded in the sheltering arms. The birth house and the nursery will be the first upon the map and the rich will dig down deep into their jeans in consequence.

The abolition of the home, the converting of all residences into legally regulated lodging houses and the exterminating of the loose, vicious and dangerous feature of the present-day marriage laws, will be still too remote to necessitate a fight. There will be no difficulty in keeping them on the calendar, and no law looking to their ultimate defeat will be allowed to pass.

The general consensus of opinion will rest on the conviction that unless religion be supplemented by wise legislation and reasonable sacrifice for principle, the advance of civilization will move with glacier-like deliberation and a thousand years will be as a day.

And so the time will pass, the future prophecies of the registration and institutional rearing of every child, the segregation of the sexes after reaching the age of ten years, the abolition of the private residence and the extermination of the social evil will become alternately the subjects of

mirth and melancholy. When considered in connection with Asia, Africa and certain countries of Europe, famous for vice, and the insurmountable difficulties are apprehended, the mere idea of attempting to enforce such regulation will provoke a roar of laughter. On the other hand, when contemplating the frightful visitations that are constantly falling on the flower of the world's population through the dangers against which they are not proof, and the growing census of the jails and madhouses of the banner states and nations of the world, there will come a cry to STOP IT. STOP IT IF IT TAKES A THOUSAND YEARS, BUT STOP IT. Begin now and let no more precious time be lost.

After tears will come the smile of hope and an organized movement will arise to begin a programme that will lead in the shortest time to the full operation of all the laws and methods outlined or implied in the original plan, perfected by study or research and revised by the ablest experts in all parts of the globe.

As a consequence of this movement, a party will be formed and information will be gathered from all parts of the world, concerning all conditions of wealth, morality, child opportunity, disease and insanity.

Statistics will be compiled that will make the information available for pointed arguments and proselyting. Articles will be written showing where we are and whither we are going. The torments of the sufferers from existing conditions

will be felt in every land (even as they are now, only worse), and wails of misery will be eloquent confirmation of the arguments being uttered for a radical change.

When the movement is finally under way and the measures and supporting facts have been duly promulgated, a canvass will show a sufficient majority in a certain sovereign state, to insure the enactment of laws to put the principles advocated into effect.

Accordingly, such country will be the first to start the reform which will promptly spread to adjoining countries. Similar movements will have been simultaneously developing in other parts of the world as the result of the world-wide translation and dissemination of the proselyting literature. Like grains of corn that have been slowly heating, they will begin to pop in the most unexpected places.

When man moves at last, he moves quickly. The reform having become contagious, will spread like wildfire. All opposition and indifference will be driven from the face of the earth. The promise of universal health, wealth and happiness will be fulfilled.

THE END.



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